FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 221 *13 November 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Soviet Delegate Presents 'Fresh' MBFR Proposals AA 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Further Reportage on Madrid Security Conference CC 1
'No Guarantee of Success' [Lvov in NOVOYE VREMYA No 45] CC 1
Suarez Opening Speech [Goncharov, Medvedenko] CC 6
'Constructive Approach Opposed' [Soltan] CC 7
'Left for Afghanistan' Meeting, PCI Participants Hit [NOVOYE VREMYA] CC 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

'Real Problems' Lie in Ghettos, Not Afghanistan [Kobysh in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 12 Nov] A 1
New Administration's Military Policy Previewed A 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Fadeyev Describes Soviet Aid to Kampuchea's Kompong Som Port [PRAVDA 15 Oct] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

PZPR Politburo Meets, Discusses Economic Problems F 1
Pinkowski Addresses Lodz Party Activists Meeting F 1
Hardships on Polish-Soviet Pipeline Project Described [Lasota, Vasilkov in TRUD 5 Nov] F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Visit of Italian Foreign Minister G 1
Meeting With Brezhnev [ANSA] G 1
Analysis of Joint Communique [Kornilov] G 1
Kekkonen Arrives in Moscow, Met by Brezhnev G 2
Talks Held; Documents Signed G 3
Friendship Delegation Begins 5-Day Visit to Finland [Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET 5 Nov] G 4
Brezhnev, Tikhonov Congratulate Schmidt on Election G 4
Ostrogorskiy Comments on German-French Summit Meeting G 5
Delegation Leaves for London Trade Talks 10 Nov G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iranian, Iraqi Reports on 12 Nov Fighting Cited H 1
Majlis Deputy Demands Reinforcements for Abadan H 1
Lebedeva on Soviet Support for Overthrow of Shah H 1
Egypt Preparing 'Aggressive Action' Against Libya [Timoshkin] H 2
Tikhonov Congratulates Lebanese Prime Minister [Beirut] H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRAVDA Reports Joint Statement on Soviet-Ethiopian Talks [12 Nov] J 1
Commentaries Examine Results of Chairman Mengistu's Visit J 6
Kulik: 'Community of Views' J 6
NOVOYE VREMYA Comment J 7
NOVOYE VREMYA Interview With Prime Minister Mugabe Cited J 7
Malian President, Brezhnev Exchange Cables on Anniversary J 8

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Further Reports on October Greetings Worldwide P 1
Karmal Greetings [PRAVDA 9 Nov] P 1
DPRK Message [IZVESTIYA 8 Nov] P 2
PRC Greetings [PRAVDA 10 Nov] P 3
Mojsov Message [PRAVDA 8 Nov] P 3
Kampuchean Greetings [PRAVDA 9 Nov] P 3
PCI Greetings [PRAVDA 9 Nov] P 4
PCF Greets CPSU [PRAVDA 9 Nov] P 5
Receptions Held on October Revolution Anniversary P 5
Ambassador Speaks in Poland [PAP] P 5
Embassy Reception in Beijing P 6
Prague Anniversary Meeting [CTK] P 6
Vorotnikov Speaks in Cuba [Havana] P 7
Axen Speech at Ceremony P 9

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Members Attend Republic Supreme Soviet Sessions R 1
Kunayev in Alma-Ata R 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

NOVOYE VREMYA Cited on Trade Unions Relations With Party, State S 1
Briefs: Gas Compressor Stations S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 12 Nov T 1
Uralskiy Obkom Discusses Successes, Impending Tasks [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 1 Nov] T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Space Research Satellite Cosmos-1221 Launched Successfully U 1
Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin Hold Press Conference in Moscow U 1
Aliyev, Kirillov-Ugryumov Meet, Discuss Scientific Training [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 26 Oct] U 1

SOVIET DELEGATE PRESENTS 'FRESH' MBFR PROPOSALS

LD131222 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Vienna, 13 Nov, TASS--A scheduled closed plenary meeting was held in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today atthe talks on mutual arms and force cuts in central Europe. The meeting was addressed by Ambassador N.K. Tarasov, the head of thc Soviet delegation.

As journalists were told, the Soviet representative had assessed the present situation at the talks and cited specific examples of the tremendous efforts made by the socialist countries in the interests of the speediest attainment of the first practical agreements. He pointed out that the proposals tabled by the Warsaw Treaty member-states on July 10 this year in combination with their previous initiatives lay the ground for drawing up an agreement on the first stage.

To ensure progress at the talks and a further drawing closer of the stands of the sides, the Soviet delegation put forward fresh proposals on behalf of the socialist states--direct participants in the talks--the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR. On condition of a constructive approach of the West to the initiative of the socialist states of July 10 this year readiness is expressed to agree within the framework of the first accord to a collective "freeze" of the number of the troops of the other, apart from the USSR and the USA, direct participants in the talks for the period between the two stages of the cuts.

This step is of a compromise character, it reckons with the stand of the Western powers, which are interested that no individual limitations be imposed on the number of the troops of the direct participants. It opens a real opportunity for the speediest resolution of this question.

Striving to reach understanding on another point of the future accord on the first stage, the socialist states have proposed that understanding be also reached to the effect that this accord be concluded for three years, i.e. a term that is quite sufficient for carrying out a cut in the troops of the USSR and the USA and drawing up an accord on the second stage of reduction and limitation of the troops also of the other direct participants in the talks--Britain, the FRG, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, as well as the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The fresh proposals by the socialist countries are tabled in conditions when work has been started at the talks to compare the stands of the sides on the key elements of the first accord. The socialist countries are setting an example of a constructive approach to this work, which is called upon to bring the participants in the talks closer to elaborating the text of the accord itself.

The head of the Soviet delegation expressed the hope that the Western participants will evaluate at their due worth the fresh compromise proposals of the socialist countries, which complement and develop their initiative of July 10 this year, and that they will on their part take practical steps for the speediest conclusion of the first accords.

A critical analysis has been made in the speech by the Soviet delegation of the Western interpretation of the preparations and course of the talks. In connection with the attempts made in the West to present the NATO member-countries as initiators of the Vienna talks, it has been shown from specific examples that it is precisely due to the persistent efforts of the USSR and the other socialist countries, which have consistently come out since the first post-war years for a cut in forces and arms in Europe, that the road has been paved also to the Vienna talks. It took almost twenty years for the West to recognize the necessity of examining these issues. The mutual understanding reached in the course of the talks an a number of aspects of reductions has become possible in the first place due to the compromise steps of the socialist states.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MADRID SECURITY CONFERENCE

'No Guarantee of Success'

LD121721 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 45, 7 Nov 80 pp 18-21

[M. Lvov article: "Before Madrid"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Another meeting of representatives of the states that took part in the CSCE will begin work in a few days in the Spanish capital. It is being convened within the framework of the Helsinki Final Act, under which these meetings are called upon to be the forums for an "in-depth exchange of opinions both about the fulfillment of the Final Act's provisions and the tasks defined by the conference, and, in the context of the issues discussed at it, about improving their relations, consolidating security and developing cooperation in Europe, and developing the detente process in the future."

The Europeans are pinning on the Madrid meeting the hope that serious agreements leading to the further consolidation of the foundations of peace, detente, security and cooperation in Europe will be reached. At the same time, they remember that the first all-European meeting after Helsinki, held in 1977-1978 in Belgrade, failed to produce such results since certain forces pushed it onto the path of unproductive polemics in the spirit of "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries.

In the negative atmosphere of the Belgrade meeting it proved impossible to go further than a rhetorical reaffirmation by the states that took part in the all-European conference of their intention to "implement in full, unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally, all the Final Act's provisions." In other words, it was possible to defend the Final Act at the Belgrade meeting, but no further progress was achieved. And in politics stopping is sometimes tantamount to retreating.

Nor can one help noticing that the Madrid meeting is being convened under the conditions of the marked deterioration in the international situation, when attempts are being made to undermine detente and nullify its symbol and embodiment--the all-European conference Final Act. This means that the current all-European meeting will proceed in a still more complex atmosphere than the previous meeting did.

Taking all this into account, can the Madrid meeting be expected to yield positive results?

The success of any international conference, any multilateral meeting, is in the hands of its participants. This presumes that they must all make a positive contribution, or at least not impede constructive work—then there will be success. Otherwise, success is problematic.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries believe that positive results must be achieved at the Madrid meeting. And they are prepared to make their contribution to this. The communique of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee, adopted 20 October, emphasizes that the significance of the Madrid meeting is increasing in the current complex international situation. They advocated that the "opportunities opened up as a result of the Madrid meeting be used to reaffirm the course of detente as the main direction in shaping the situation in Europe and that the meeting elaborate agreements on further practical moves in all the main directions of strengthening security and cooperation on the European Continent." They put forward a precise, well-balanced program of practical steps under all sections of the Final Act, the intention being to seek to reach in Madrid businesslike agreements on each such step.

IN THE SPHERE OF SECURITY IN EUROPE the socialist countries center the Madrid meeting's work on the military aspects of the problem and, as a particularly important task, point to the desirability of taking a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe as a material part of the development of the all-European process initiated by the Helsinki conference, and on the procedure, dates and venue for the conference.

The question of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is not altogether new. The idea of convening it was first expressed by the socialist states about 18 months ago--in the Foreign Ministers Committee Budapest communique of 15 May 1979. The socialist countries subsequently developed the concept of the conference in a number of joint documents and concretized their approach toward the main points connected with its convening and content. The crux of this approach is this:

--It would be advisable to hold a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe consisting of all the states that took part in the all-European conference;

--It would be advisable to hold the conference in stages, so that continuity prevailed from one stage to the next, the intention being to make a gradual transition from agreeing simpler measures to larger and more profound measures;

--During the first stage the conference's work ought to be focused on expanding confidence-building measures that would further develop the measures of this kind already adopted by the all-European conference and implemented for the last 5 years. In this context the socialist countries suggest reaching agreement that the notification of large-scale military exercises in the region defined by the Final Act start not at the 25,000-man level but at the 20,000-man level, and take place not 3 but 4 weeks in advance; that notification also be given of movements within the same region of ground forces larger than 20,000 men; that notification be given of large-scale air force exercises in the region and of large-scale naval exercises held by some states that took part in the all-European conference near the territorial waters of other such states; that the scale of military exercises be limited to the 40,000-50,000-man level;

--Subsequently the conference could set about agreeing measures in the sphere of lowering the level and density of military confrontation in Europe, including limiting military activity and reducing armed forces and armaments.

While putting forward these initiatives, the socialist states also express their readiness to consider proposals from the other meeting participants. For instance, it is well known that France, Finland, Sweden and certain other countries are putting forward similar proposals and ideas. Moreover, in the 20 October Warsaw communique the socialist countries particularly emphasize the desirability of the Madrid meeting's decision on convening the conference reflecting the recognition that all its participants have equal rights and opportunities when it comes to submitting practical proposals on the questions under discussion at the conference.

Hardly anyone would venture to contest that the socialist countries' proposals regarding the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe are broad, flexible and democratic in their approach. Right from the start, this condemned to failure the attempt by certain Western states' government circles to surround the socialist countries' proposals with a wall of silence and to pretend that the proposals did not exist. The governments of many European states, both neutral and nonaligned and otherwise, must also be given due credit--they reacted seriously to the socialist countries' proposals and displayed keen interest in them. [paragraph continues]

For all these reasons, the idea of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe has been discussed extremely actively at both governmental and public levels throughout the preparations for the Madrid meeting. And this discussion has mostly been in a positive vein.

But the reality of the development of world politics is such that any positive idea connected with detente and with strengthening peace and security, especially any large-scale idea, inevitably finds opponents emerging--those who link their political interests with the opposite course, the course of confrontation, arms race and brinkmanship. It is an open secret that the focus of these negative forces is the upper echelons of the NATO military bloc. And indeed, when, at the end of June this year, the question of the conference was raised at a routine NATO Council session in Ankara, a deliberately, consciously unacceptable precondition was immediately put forward. The NATO Council supposedly has no objection to the conference being held, or even to it considering the question of confidence-building measures. But, the communique stresses, these must be measures that are applied over the territory "from the Atlantic to the Urals," compulsory and monitorable.

The point of this statement of the question is clearly twofold: On the one hand, to create the impression that NATO "too" is in favor of a conference and, on the other, to make its convening conditional upon the socialist countries' consent to a fundamental revision of the Final Act regarding all the main aspects of the implementation of confidence-building measures. After all, according to the Final Act, confidence-building measures are implemented in that part of the European Continent extending up to 250 km east of the USSR's borders in Europe [as published], the basis of the measures is voluntary and the question of monitoring does not arise at all. And NATO must be aware that it took almost 2 years of complex and delicate negotiation during the second stage of the all-European conference to elaborate a consensus on precisely these main aspects of confidence-building measures, and that the consensus that was reached reflected a carefully weighted balance of all the participants' interests. To threaten this balance now and to make a demand that it be fundamentally changed in favor of one side and to the detriment of the other's defense interests--what is more, to make this demand as a precondition for convening the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe--is tantamount to making it substantially harder to convene the conference.

All this is perfectly elementary, and there can be no doubt that, in adopting their decision in Ankara, the NATO countries set themselves the goal of causing trouble over the issue of convening the conference. At the same time, something else is also clear--these actions are directly at variance with the national interests of many countries represented at the Ankara session, which express with a considerable amount of sincerity their interest in reducing military tension in Europe. Just how they are going to escape this contradiction will be clear at the Madrid meeting.

As for the socialist countries, they--we will repeat it yet again--are not demanding that the conference consider only their proposals for confidence-building measures and they are not setting preconditions. Their stance is an honest one. There can be no doubt that it will be consistently implemented at the Madrid meeting.

IN THE SPHERE OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION the socialist countries expressed their readiness to consider at the Madrid meeting all the main directions of these problems. Under present conditions the question of cooperation in the energy sphere occupies a special place among them, of course. For a considerable majority of European states this is indeed a vital issue, especially for those that have no energy resource of their own, or do not have them in sufficient quantity. Of course, it is also true that a full-scale solution of the energy problem is impossible within the European framework. However, the development of energy cooperation on the continent can be a serious contribution to a global solution of the problem.

It is for precisely this reason that the question of convening an all-European conference on problems of energy cooperation has been studied for a number of years now within the framework of the UN Economic Commission for Europe [ECE]. The proposal for such a conference was made by the socialist states and met with interest from many capitalist countries, including the FRG, for instance. Austria, located, as it were, at the junction of Europe's energy traffic [potoki], is showing considerable activeness in this issue. True, the work in the UN ECE to prepare the conference is not making very rapid headway. But that is all the more reason to impart new impetus to it, and to do so in Madrid.

In the sphere of economic relationships there are also other promising directions for consideration at the Madrid meeting. They include the widespread and unhindered development of trade, industrial coproduction, and cooperation in the spheres of agriculture, transport and research. In each of these areas the socialist countries would be prepared to reach agreement at the meeting regarding positive steps forward.

Finally, IN THE SPHERE OF HUMANITARIAN COOPERATION the socialist states, as they have already declared, also intend to adopt a constructive stance in Madrid. The Foreign Minister Committee's Warsaw communique says: "The session participants deem it desirable and possible to make headway at the Madrid meeting in implementing the Helsinki accords in the spheres of culture, education, information and contacts--on the principled basis defined by the Final Act, which represents an integral whole."

Only political swindlers can make out that the socialist countries are unwilling to embark on cooperation with other states in humanitarian spheres or are seeking to deliberately restrict such cooperation. Whatever area you take--the art of the cinema or theater, people's education or publishing, the exchange of printed information or television and radio programs, the facilitation of travel by citizens of some countries to other countries or the procedure for the issue of entry visas--the socialist states cooperate sincerely and fruitfully with other countries. They are prepared to travel further along this road. But it must be on the principled basis elaborated through the common efforts of all 35 states that took part in the all-European conference and accepted by them all in the Final Act.

This basis is the 10 principles of relations among states which constitute the political core of the Final Act, including the principle of sovereign equality and respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty, and the principle of noninterference in internal affairs. This basis incorporates the course toward detente and toward making it both a continuous and a more viable and comprehensive process of worldwide scope.

Those are the positions the socialist countries are taking to the Madrid meeting--positive, forward-looking positions. The USSR and its allies want the meeting to be successful and intend to promote this. L.I. Brezhnev particularly stressed just recently: "Our policy has been and is dictated by reason and good will. We are not subject to fruitless irritability and we are always prepared for serious efforts for the good of detente and peace."

Largely positive aspirations in connection with the Madrid meeting are also typical of many other European states.

Of course, not on all the issues to be considered is there currently complete coincidence of views, even among those who are really interested in the meeting's success. There are differences of opinion, shades and nuances. But that is what talks are there for--and the Madrid meeting is conceived precisely as a forum for talks--to seek ways to narrow the gap between positions and to find a common denominator on each issue. [paragraph continues]

In other words, to act in the spirit in which the states that took part in the all-European conference, through common efforts, went through the process of creating and succeeded in creating the Final Act--the outstanding international document of our time. The line by certain forces which has emerged lately represents a danger that is all the greater--the line of preventing serious, businesslike work in Madrid, impeding constructive talks and creating an atmosphere of confrontation at the meeting right from the outset.

These intentions emanate mostly from Washington, and also certain of its NATO allies. For instance, it would not be wrong to name London in this connection. The breeding ground of these intentions regarding the Madrid meeting is well known. It is the same as that of the current American and NATO line of unleashing a new, exceptionally dangerous round of the arms race in Europe and on a world scale and kindling new hotbeds of war in various regions of the globe.

Back at the preparatory meeting in Madrid it became perfectly clear just what the U.S. administration would like to work toward. Washington's desire once again--as at the Belgrade meeting 2 years ago--to incite various states (both U.S. allies and neutral states) to embark on confrontation with the socialist states in Madrid and to turn the meeting into a forum of struggle could not pass unnoticed.

The supposition is sometimes voiced that these actions by the U.S. administration are bound up with the election campaign--President J. Carter, so the argument runs, would like to show the voters that he and his immediate entourage are capable of ensuring "strong leadership" in the troubled modern world and that the current administration should be allowed another term of office. It is hard to judge: Maybe this calculation did indeed take place. U.S. history provides many illustrations that absolutely anything can be expected from the players in the American political poker game called the election campaign: In their chase after "percentage points" they aren't ashamed to jeopardize the interests of European or any other peoples, the American people included.

At the time of writing the outcome of the American elections is not yet known. But one thing can be said with certainty: Whoever wins, people in Europe will expect from the winner a sensible course at the Madrid meeting. Time will tell whether or not they eventually get it [a vot dozhdustsya li--pokazhet budushcheye].

Assessing at the Warsaw Foreign Ministers Committee session the prospects for the Madrid meeting and further similar meetings, the socialist countries clearly and definitely advocated continuing the all-European process begun in Helsinki. The goal of this process is consistent headway along the road of strengthening detente, the consolidation of security and the development of equitable cooperation among all the states that took part in the all-European conference. They noted that the meetings among representatives of these states and the other forms of contact envisaged by the Final Act are called upon to play a positive role in implementing these aims. They stressed that the achievement at the Madrid meeting of real progress in strengthening detente, consolidating security and developing cooperation on the continent is of special significance for continuing the process begun by the all-European conference.

Thus the socialist countries' position is set forth in a positive form. It is also positive in itself. But it also contains a clear warning: The socialist countries advocate continuing the all-European process and holding further all-European meetings, but only on the understanding that these meetings serve the aims for which they were intended. The only train that can move along the track laid 5 years ago in Helsinki is the train that was put together there, and no other. And if, instead of peaceful rolling stock, someone wants to send down the Helsinki tracks an armored train firing at detente, European security and cooperation, the signals may be against it.

In other words, if someone is really hoping to turn the all-European meeting into an instrument of anti-socialist policy, a cold war tool, this may have serious consequences for the all-European process begun in Helsinki. That is why great vigilance and a responsible approach by everyone interested in this process are so necessary in connection with the Madrid meeting.

If we now sum up and try to answer the question raised at the beginning--under present conditions, can the Madrid meeting be expected to produce positive results?--the answer must clearly be this: Yes, it is possible, success in Madrid is not something unattainable; many states are working and will be working to achieve this success. But there is no guarantee of success, and there are forces working against it. So it is all the more necessary to fuse the potential energy of all the political and public forces seeking the effective continuation of the all-European process, all the more important to turn it into the kinetic energy of vigorous and resolute action.

Suarez Opening Speech

LD121918 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 12 Nov, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Goncharov and Anatoliy Medvedenko report:

The Madrid meeting of representatives from 35 countries, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which opened late last night continued its deliberations today in Madrid's Palace of Congresses.

The head of the Spanish Government, Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez, addressed the delegates and guests of the meeting.

Greeting the participants in the meeting on behalf of the Spanish people and King Juan Carlos I, he wished every success to the Madrid forum, stressed the significance of the dialogue among the participants in the Helsinki conference and called upon them to display mutual understanding. He said the historical Final Act provided a reliable foundation for this.

The head of the Spanish Government underlined the significance of the Final Act not only for the European countries, but for every other country of the world. He made note of the special significance of the process started in Helsinki for the countries of the Mediterranean region and indicated that the principles worked out in the capital of Finland would help settle the problems existing in relations among them.

The prime minister went on to say that those principles were of great importance for the countries of Latin America as well.

Adolfo Suarez said that the development of the process of detente was of paramount importance, specifically he referred to the build-up of trust and strengthening of cooperation among the states with different social and economic systems which took part in the Helsinki forum.

The concept of detente, Adolfo Suarez said further, meant the renunciation of the striving for unilateral advantages, and the recognition of the need to escape the situations which would undermine cooperation among the countries which signed the Final Act.

"We will always give our most decisive support to any efforts aimed at curbing the arms race, as they would help turn the ideal of disarmament into an attainable end," Adolfo Suarez said.

In conclusion he called for joining efforts in the name of peace, cooperation and mutual trust.

A plenary meeting will be held later today in Madrid. Working groups will continue their sessions draft a decision about the procedure of the further work of the meeting.

'Constructive Approach Opposed'

LD121910 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Representatives of 35 nations participants in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation have opened a meeting in Madrid. Our observer Yuriy Soltan now comments:

The very fact that they have met for a conference is a positive development. It is indicative of the desire of the many nations represented at the meeting to maintain the mechanism set up in accordance with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. It is imperative, however, that the Madrid meeting should not degenerate into an exchange of empty words but produce positive decisions to strengthen European security and stimulate all-round cooperation among nations. This is the purpose of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid talks. The Soviet Union wants the meeting to make balanced progress on all the main positions of the Final Act, including those on culture, education, contacts between individuals and others. But the emphasis should be placed on reaching agreements on further practical steps to strengthen security and peaceful cooperation. A decision to convene a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe would represent a major success of the Madrid meeting.

However, the representatives of the United States and some of its allies at Madrid oppose such a constructive approach. Their chief purpose is to try to impose a discussion of the internal situation in the socialist countries and foreign policy moves which have no connection with questions of European security. If the Madrid conference is to adopt this sort of attitude, there is no reason why it should not discuss racism in the United States or the problem of unemployment. Again it could discuss Washington's decision to set up a Rapid Deployment Force to protect what it calls American interests in areas thousands of miles away from the united lines, but what would be the result? It is clear that the meeting would turn out to be nothing but a marathon of empty rhetoric and fruitless polemics which would drown out basic issues such as military relaxation, economic links and the need to promote trust among nations.

The American delegation and those of some of the United States allies are trying to obstruct the work of the Madrid meeting. They are insisting on questions which have no bearing on the Helsinki agreements being put on its agenda. In doing so they are violating both the letter and spirit of the agreements. The Final Act specifically emphasizes the need for respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of nations. It is this attitude that has created difficulties at Madrid. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are insisting on steps to overcome the difficulties and ensure a businesslike atmosphere at the meeting. They want its participants to show a sense of responsibility for the maintenance and evolution of the relaxation process in Europe. This is important not only for Europe but also for the nations of the whole world.

'LEFT FOR AFGHANISTAN' MEETING, PCI PARTICIPANTS

LD292332 Moscow TASS in English 2310 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct, TASS--The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] described a meeting "Left for Afghanistan" that was held recently in Rome as an "obvious attempt to stage another propaganda trick directed both against Afghanistan and the Afghan revolution and against the Soviet Union."

The meeting was organized by the journal MONDO OPERAIO that is published by the Italian Socialist Party. Taking part in the meeting alongside with official representatives of the Italian, French, and Spanish socialist parties were "persons who turned anti-Sovietism into their chief occupation", the weekly writes. American "expert on Afghanistan" Barry whose contacts with the CIA were mentioned by the press many times turned out to be among the "left".

Representatives of the Afghan counterrevolutionary emigration acted as consultants of this "left" gathering--representatives of the self-same emigration that, having got entrenched in Pakistan and some other countries is directing against the Afghan people the vile blows of bandit gangs. They have on their conscience the killings of Afghan women and children, of teachers and religious leaders, setting schools on fire and poisoning of wells. It is with such "fighters for freedom" that the above mentioned members of the "left" started a conversation.

The aim of all this intriguing of the "left" in Rome around the Afghan problem is to distract the attention of the public...from the real build-up of the U.S. military presence and the ever more open interference by Washington in the affairs of countries of the Near and Middle East.

The gathering of the "Euroleft" would not attract any interest in the Italian capital, if it were not for regrettable support from some representatives of the Italian Communist Party. True, the Italian Communist Party refused to participate officially in this meeting, but member of the central committee of the Italian Communist Party Ledda participated in its final stage and member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party Terracini joined the aforementioned "Committee of Solidarity with Afghanistan" which really means the committee of support for counterrevolutionary gangs.

It is not the first time that representatives of the Italian Communist Party get involved in campaigns unfriendly to the USSR. This cannot but give rise to questions and, apparently not only from Soviet people, the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYN] writes.

'REAL PROBLEMS' LIE IN GHETTOS, NOT AFGHANISTAN

LD131147 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "United States: Elections and Conclusions"]

[Text] Out of inertia, the White House is still signing new papers, but there is more burning of old ones. It was like that 4 years ago too: bitterness and disappointment among some people--the losers--and hopes and exultation among others--the winners. Will the winners take into account the losers' mistakes? We will have to wait and see.

For the present, memory takes me back to the sunny, frosty Washington of 20 January 1977. At the sumptuously staged, theatrical inauguration ceremony, former President G. Ford, who had been defeated in the elections, handed power over to the winner, J. Carter. As prescribed, an inaugural speech was delivered--saying, among other things: "We firmly intend to show persistence and wisdom in our desire to limit arsenals of weapons on earth... "--and the beaming President, again as prescribed, traveled along Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House. To the secret servicemen's horror, he made the journey not in a limousine, like his predecessors, but on foot, holding his wife and daughter by the hand, triumphant and very self-confident.

It was an impressive sight. But veteran American commentator J. Reston was not overly impressed with it. "On his first day in office President Carter ran up against harsh reality," Reston wrote at the time. "He found himself squeezed between the promises made during the election campaign and the realities of presidential activity....In short, the walks down Pennsylvania Avenue are over...."

Reston knew what he was talking about. In the election Americans have passed a stern sentence on not just J. Carter but his administration's whole policy, with its catastrophic debits under every heading--both domestic policy and foreign policy. The last thing in our minds is to gloat over this: The damage to America and not just to America is too serious. J. Carter's administration, one of whose first actions was to announce a "crusade" for civil "rights and freedoms" all over the world (but, as is well known, not in America itself), managed to achieve such success in less than 4 years that there was a marked increase in anxiety, strife and hatred in both the United States and many other places on earth. A President who before his arrival in the White House had promised to reduce U.S. military spending by $7 billion increased it by tens of billions, started a completely unjustified new round of the arms race and promoted the creation of an atmosphere of war psychosis.

Presumably he did all this not out of bloodthirstiness or bellicosity alone, but because of a total inability to tackle America's real problems: resolving its class, social and racial contradictions and eliminating the fear of finding themselves out of work, falling victim to crime, or becoming ill (doctors and their bills are at least as frightening as muggers).

Not one of these gaping wounds in American life was healed. They began to bleed still harder. The outcry--not to be taken seriously by real statesmen [neseryeznyy dlya gosudarstvennykh muzhey]--about a "Soviet military threat," buttressed by muscle-flexing and the brandishing of nuclear weapons (Presidential Directive 59), simultaneously pursued two aims to demonstrate the administration's activeness and resolution and at the same time to distract American voters' attention from their burning problems. It looks as though neither the first goal nor the second was achieved.

J. Carter failed but, however tempting it might be to emphasize his administration's incompetence and the inconsistency and unpredictability of its actions, it would not be fair to lay all America's current troubles at his door. [paragraph continues]

The general crisis which capitalism is experiencing has assumed the nature of convulsions in the United States. And, however many promises and overtures the presidential candidates' election platforms contained, they are incapable of stopping the convulsions. The fact that all the recent U.S. administrations have failed, each more ignominiously than the last, is certainly no coincidence but a logical pattern. Remember L. Johnson's presidency, and then R. Nixon, who was essentially removed from power as a common criminal, and the failure of G. Ford. Now it is J. Carter.

It is certainly not a new lesson, more the traveling of a familiar road, but this fiasco has once again clearly demonstrated that the danger looming over America lies not in the "Soviet military threat" but in the narrow historical thinking and political shortsightedness of the U.S. leaders, who are reluctant to come to terms with the changes taking place in the world. In their refusal to recognize the obvious: America's real problems were formed not in Afghanistan or Kampuchea, which have embarked on the path of building a new, free life worthy of man, but in New York's South Bronx and the innumerable other ghettos in Chicago, Washington, Detroit, Miami and other cities living under semisiege.

The bankruptcy of the outgoing administration is a grim warning to all future administrations. The arms race and the fueling of international tension provide no excuse for ignoring America's more than urgent problems and its ills. As for the rest of the world, there is yet another serious lesson--no matter how much Washington declares that entire subcontinents many thousands of kilometers from the United States are ranked as "a zone of U.S. vital interests," every country has just as much of a right to independence as the United States itself.

The future will show to what extent the next U.S. administration has taken these lessons into account. We say again, they have cost both America and other countries too dear.

NEW ADMINISTRATION'S MILITARY POLICY PREVIEWED

LD121632 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1019 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 12 Nov (TASS)--Under the new Republican administration former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger said, the United States' foreign policy will return to the principles it held when he occupied a governmental post. Speaking in Anaheim, California, Kissinger noted also that the United States will continue to increase military expenditure.

The same predictions have been made in Washington by a number of Republican senators, whose party, as everyone knows, has now gained control over the upper chamber of Congress. H. Baker, leader of the Republican minority in the Senate, stressed that one of the directions of the next administration's policy would be a new increase in spending for military purposes.

Senator J. Tower, who will lead the Senate Armed Services Committee next year, said that soon after the new Republican administration is in power, a request will be sent to Congress about increasing allocations for the needs of the Defense Department by $3 billion, and later next year by another $8-16 billion. There will again be a revival of programs for making the neutron bomb and a new strategic bomber, and work will continue on the "MX" intercontinental missiles system.

FADEYEV DESCRIBES SOVIET AID TO KAMPUCHEA'S KOMPONG SOM PORT

LD121345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev report: "Good Will Voyages: From a Kampuchean Notebook"]

[Text] Phnom Penh--So once again I was in Kompong Som--the major seaport of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and a city once renowned as the resort pearl of Southeast Asia. Since the rule of the Pol Pot sadists, you must speak of that in the past tense.

Climbing steeply from the port, the spiralling road emerges in the main street, which is flanked on both sides by ruined houses. Then, 2-3 km later, the road again plunges downward to the former leisure zone, where there were once beaches, little restaurants and sports grounds. Now you see none of this--only the empty shells of cottages with doors torn off and windows smashed. Under your feet are the trampled rusty fragments of the "bourgeois culture" that was eradicated by Pol Pot's supporters: telephone handsets, the skeletons of TV sets, and also various cartridges--it was here that the patriot waged the last battle, purging the city of the people's enemies.

"At present the new power--and everyone realizes this--cannot go as far as to restore leisure zones." (Chey Son), chairman of the Revolutionary Committee and chief of the port, tells me. "Our main task is to unload on schedule ships carrying freight from the Soviet Union, Vietnam and international organizations. We will never forget that your diesel ship Okhotsk was the first to arrive here. We will not forget that seamen from the diesel ship Lyubov Orlova taught hundreds of Khmers to work with port machinery. It was they who spend their free time repairing a building for a children's home and assumed patronage over the children's home. Since then it has been named for Soviet-Kampuchean friendship. Now the crew of every Soviet ship calling here regard it as their duty to visit the orphans who lost their fathers and mothers in the violence unleashed by Pol Pot's supporters. They invariably leave the children something to remember them by."

A year ago I visited that home and heard unchildlike, terrible tales of what they had gone through. At that time the boys and girls were still in the power of a nightmare barely within the strength of an immature mind. The Soviet seamen and dockers appeared to them to be amazing people, kind and strong. And how many children's tear were shed on parting from the crew of the diesel ship Lyubov Orlova!

Today, at the entrance to the children's home, I was greeted by...a diesel ship. Not a real one, of course, but a model presented by Soviet seamen.

Expedition chief S. Kolobkov says:

"What souvenir shall we leave for the young Kampucheans? That was the question that the ship's captain, G. Simak, once put to the crew. The ship's rationalizers suggested making a model of their own ship. Everyone liked the idea. Now, as you can see, a play area is being set up based on the model. The way the children greet us would move you to tears, believe me. As soon as free time is available, the seamen come here.

"We have a lot to do in port," Sergey Fedorovich goes on. "Like last time, dockers have arrived as well as the crew. We have brought essential goods, automatic loaders, welding apparatus and various types of machinery for work in the port. We will give them to our Kampuchean friends." In early September another detachment of Soviet dockers arrived in the port--for permanent work. [paragraph continues]

This group included real masters of their trade. For instance, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Kuznetsov, a Vladivostok docker with 30 years' experience.

It is gratifying to hear good things said about our people far from home. It is even more gratifying to see the fruits of their selfless labor for the sake of the rebirth of long-suffering Kampuchea. I have met more than once with Soviet seamen here in Kompong Som and can tell you a lot about them. For instance, A. Vaseyko--captain of the Dubrovnik. He has been plying the seas and oceans for more than 30 years. Early this year seven Soviet diesel ships arrived in the Kompong Som roadstead simultaneously with freight for Kampuchea. The cargoes were rapidly sent to Phnom Penh, and from there were distributed all over the country. That was a real assistance to the long-suffering population.

The French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, which certainly cannot be suspected of sympathies with the world of socialism, told how experienced Soviet dockers and young Kampuchean workers worked together on the wharves, shoulder to shoulder: "The Kampuchean dockers were unloading only 350 tons of freight per day. It was not a question of a shortage of warehouses for storing the goods, but of the stevedores' lack of technical training and their physical weakness. In this connection the Soviet Union adopted a decision to moor the diesel ship Lyubov Orlova, with 92 dockers on board. Thanks to them, it became possible to unload 2,000 tons of freight daily and to train the Kampucheans to use unloading machinery. Some 5 weeks later, on 7 December 1979, 614 trucks were unloaded from the Soviet cargo vessel Skulptor Golubkina. All the conditions for the delivery of foodstuffs changed in one day."

The first to extend the hand of fraternity to the PRK were the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries. Kampuchea received from the USSR textiles, petroleum products, cement and other goods.

The socialist countries' assistance was implemented not only through the sea gates, it also came to the PRK by air through Pochentong Airport, by road from Ho Chi Minh City and via the Mekong.

Last summer the Morskoy-10 Soviet diesel ship of the 'River-Sea' Class from the Sakhalin shipping line opened a regular route from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh, at the PRK's request. On its first voyage the ship delivered to the capital a large consignment of rice and sugar sent to the PRK from various countries. A month later the Morskoy-20 came to the aid of our friends. The two high-speed freight ships scurry between the coast and the capital like shuttles. The Soviet seamen do excellent work. In September the Morskoy 10 delivered UNICEF aid to Phnom Penh, and representatives of the international organization spoke highly of the work by the seamen on these all-purpose ships.

"What do I remember most about the first voyage?" says E. Simonyan, captain of the Morskoy-10, repeating my question. "It is 64 miles along the Mekong to Phnom Penh. We could not become accustomed to the fishermen who tried to slip past right in front of the diesel ship's nose in their sampans. Then we found out that there is a Khmer superstition that a big ship cuts away the 'evil spirits' from the boat's owner. In general you have to keep a sharp eye open on the bridge. But of course, it is pleasant," the captain smiles, "to play the part of good magicians."

PZPR POLITBURO MEETS, DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD121320 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 12 Nov 80

["Report of POLISH PRESS AGENCY"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Nov, TASS--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PUWP] held here a meeting which assessed the social and political situation in the country and discussed questions concerning the situation in the national economy and the problems of the domestic market.

It is said in the report that the state of things in the supply of the population with foodstuffs is a complicated one. The absence of market balance is determined by two factors: on the one hand, wages are growing too fast and, on the other, there is a drop in the output of goods and labour productivity. Current strikes or a threat of holding them heat up the atmosphere, cause increased purchases of goods and deepen the present crisis. The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee called for the speediest settlement of the above-mentioned questions, including questions of supply. It was stressed at the meeting of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee that the main task now is to make maximum use of all production capacities and to restore a proper working rhythm in the national economy.

PINKOWSKI ADDRESSES LODZ PARTY ACTIVISTS MEETING

LD122226 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Nov, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Pinkowski spoke in Lodz at a meeting of party representatives of a number of voivodships of the country.

Our party, he said, relying on the decisions of the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) is developing an all-round and consistent activity designed to take the country out of the complex situation. This work meets with a broad support from the society. Only by creatively continuing a socialist development of Poland can one attain well-being. Needed for this are a consolidation of all the patriotic forces, the achievement of an economic stabilisation and restoration of a normal rhythm of work. At present this is the main task for the party and the state. To achieve this, it is necessary to enhance the militancy of the activity of the party, of all the party organisations and communists.

In the party, like in the whole of society, a discussion is under way. A valuable aspect has been the fact that during the discussion of the deficiencies concrete proposals are put forward aimed at a rapid overcoming of the difficulties. This has become the chief phenomenon in the life of the party and of socialist Poland. At the same time the discussion has also revealed voices which do not accord with the interests of Poland and which tend to call into question the further directions of the state's socialist development. We, Jozef Pinkowski stressed, must resolutely oppose these forces. Only a socialist Poland, linked with fraternal ties of friendship and cooperation with the USSR, occupying a place of honour in the family of the socialist states and pursuing a peaceful dialogue with other states is capable of creating for the Poles conditions for their comprehensive development. Those opposed to socialism are opposed to independence of the people. We shall defend socialism as it is necessary to defend Poland's independence.

Further on, the speaker dwelt on characterising Poland's economic situation, stressing that it remains difficult and tense. It is necessary to point out, Pinkowski said, that our economy is running significantly below its capacities. No use is made of the immense industrial and intellectual potential which is available to our state. In the third quarter of this year, including October, the industrial losses have already amounted to 80 billion zlotys, compared to the plan. In these conditions, he said, the attempts to further organize strikes and work stoppages are irresponsible.

It is necessary to ponder over who benefits from all this. In the resulting situation we can no longer increase the wages fund. This will only serve to cause a further deterioration in the already very complex economic situation.

Josef Pinkowski drew attention to the complex situation in agriculture. We, he said, will have to temporarily introduce rationing of meat and animal fats. Already in the near future a draft to the effect will be submitted for discussion.

Further on, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland stressed that a great potential lies in the deepening of the economic and scientific and technological ties of Poland with the Soviet Union. The results of the talks held with the Soviet leaders have clearly confirmed this fact and demonstrated the broad possibilities in this field. Poland's active participation in the socialist interaction and economic integration has become a necessary condition in assuring a further successful and stable development of our country. Simultaneously, we shall pursue our cooperation with the capitalist countries on the principles of mutual benefits.

Jozef Pinkowski noted that great importance in improving the functioning of the national economy is attached to economic reform. This question is already being tackled. Preparation and implementation of an economic reform constitutes a complex process and calls for time. However, already beginning from 1981, the first stage of the reform will begin to be implemented.

Head of the Polish Government said that a long-term programme for overcoming the present problems will be elaborated. The main directions of this policy will become the subject for discussion at the 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. The Politbureau of the Central Committee of the party is of the view that it is necessary to embark on preparations for the congress as soon as possible and to hold it when we are ready.

HARDSHIPS ON POLISH-SOVIET PIPELINE PROJECT DESCRIBED

LD101723 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 5 November, 1980, publishes on page 3 a feature under the general headline "The Path to Oil," on the Polotsk-Surgut oil pipeline being constructed jointly by Poland and the USSR. The feature includes a 600 word dispatch from GLOS PRACY correspondent E. Lasota and TRUD correspondent Yu. Vasilkov on a joint spot check by the two papers at the site. They describe difficulties caused by prolonged rain. Polish installation worker Bruno Jankowski is quoted as saying: "We did not expect the weather to create almost unbearable conditions. Suffice it to say that, because of the rain, it sometimes takes 3 hours to get to work, and the length of the shift almost doubles. Nobody had planned for such conditions. We have to work more than the contract stated, but nobody grumbles or makes additional demands.'" The correspondents describe how work has progressed despite the conditions, and state: "It is too early to speak of full completion of the work. Many unresolved problems remain. But winter is advancing implacably, leaving no time for slowness." Some projects, they report, are already in operation, and "the day is not far off when black gold from Western Siberia will flow along the whole distance from Surgut to Polotsk."

The feature also includes a 200-word article by Jan Gil, PZPR Central Committee representative on the Polotsk pipeline construction, who notes that a "healthy", business-like atmosphere" exists in the collective. He states: "The difficulties Poland is going through today are giving us an even greater sense of responsibility for the task entrusted to us. After all, it is ultimately of great economic significance for Poland." There follows a 200-word article by A Karalev, first secretary of Novopolotsk Belorussian Communist Party, describing the construction and development of Novopolotsk itself.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Meeting With Brezhnev

AU120945 Rome ANSA in English 0845 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo is slated to leave Leningrad today where he arrived by train from Moscow for a return to Rome at the end of this official 3-day visit to the Soviet Union and consultations with the head of Soviet diplomacy, Andrey Gromyko, and a meeting with President Leonid Brezhnev. On the last day of his visit yesterday, Colombo and Brezhnev spent an hour together discussing a range of international issues.

The official TASS news agency reported that the Soviet head of state underscored his nation's desire to do "everything possible to strengthen cooperation and security in the world." The Soviet agency account also disclosed that Brezhnev levelled sharp criticism at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which Italy is a member, for the decision to install American cruise and Pershing missiles in a number of NATO countries.

The Italian foreign minister, for his part, reiterated the alliance's position that the decision was dictated by the modernization of missile capabilities in Eastern Europe. Still on the issue of armament, Colombo declared that the contents of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II, now bottled up in the American Senate after signing by the Soviet Union and the United States, ANSA note) must be respected. "The future of detente depends on this," the minister added.

Colombo and his Soviet interlocutors launched an appeal for the revival of the north-south dialogue, constructive dealings between the industrialized and developing countries in other areas of their talks. On the bilateral front, both sides termed Italian-Soviet relations "good" and Brezhnev, during his meeting with the foreign minister, recalled the significant stage in the development of these ties ranging back to the construction of the automobile plant at Tolyatti and the series of agreements between the two nations in the chemical and energy areas.

The first of the two key decisions reached during the visit was to convene a meeting of the Italian-Soviet mixed commission for economic cooperation for early next year. The meeting was on the calendar for last January but was called off in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December. The other matter was an understanding reached for the opening of a series of Italian credit lines for exports to the Soviet Union.

Colombo also gave assurances of Italy's intentions to take part, alongside West Germany and France, in the colossal project for the construction of a pipeline to transport natural gas, at the rate of 45 billion cubic meters annually, from Siberia to Europe.

The Italian delegation also asked the Soviets to maintain the present volume of Soviet crude now exported to Italy, some four million tons per year.

Analysis of Joint Communique

LD121906 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The dialogue between the leaders of different countries, business-like and constructive political contacts between them are one of the important means for strengthening peace, deepening mutual understanding and cooperation between the nations. The results of the official visit of the minister of foreign affairs of Italy, Emilio Colombo, serve to confirm this once again.

During the visit, when the Italian guest was received by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, and held talks with the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, Andrey Gromyko, a broad range of problems was discussed. But if we single out the main, principal ones, they are the problems connected with the future of detente. During the meeting with Emilio Colombo, Leonid Brezhnev specially stressed that the Soviet Union wanted to do everything in order to strengthen cooperation and security in Europe and all over the world. It is with profound satisfaction that the Soviet public received the report that during the Soviet-Italian talks, having reaffirmed their allegiance to the cause of detente, the sides declared detente necessary, possible and useful and expressed their wish to do everything to make it the leading trend in international relations.

The Soviet-Italian talks were held on the eve of the opening of the Madrid meeting of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Soviet Union was and is actively coming out for the Madrid forum to bring useful results to the peoples and strengthen their hopes for a peaceful future. It is in this connection that the section of the Soviet-Italian communique which stresses that the sides declare for the holding the Madrid meeting in a business-like and constructive atmosphere acquires special significance and is very timely.

Trade, economic, scientific, technical and cultural contacts between the states play a serious role in the strengthening of peace. The Soviet Union and Italy have to their credit almost 20 years of rather stable and multifaceted cooperation in diverse fields. Suffice it to recall that this year the turnover of goods between the two countries is to add up to a considerable figure--three billion roubles. Of course, what has been achieved is not a limit, and this has once again been underlined during the Soviet-Italian talks in Moscow. The sides expressed themselves in favour of a further strengthening of trade and economic, scientific and technical ties for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

"The sides hold that the meetings and talks between them were useful," says the joint Soviet-Italian communique. It is natural that the views of the Soviet Union and Italy do not coincide on all issues. However, it is obvious that reason and goodwill prevail in Soviet-Italian relations. And this means that cooperation between our two countries will continue to do their peoples and the cause of detente a lot of good.

KEKKONEN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY BREZHNEV

LD121434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Urho Karleva Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic, has just arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government. At Vnukovo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the Finnish Republic and the Soviet Union, Kekkonen was met as he stepped from the aircraft by Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Finnish president was also met by Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Georgadze, Presidium secretary of USSR Supreme Soviet; Presidium and USSR ministers Bugayev, Kazanets, Kozlovskiy, Nikolayev, Shchelokov; Chairman of USSR State Committee Lapin and Skachkov; Losev, TASS general director; Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Ispolkom; and other officials.

The welcoming party included Hallama, the Finnish ambassador to the USSR; heads of the diplomatic missions in the USSR of a number of foreign countries; and representatives of the working people of Moscow.

There was an honor guard formed by the three armed forces of the USSR at the airport. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Urho Kekkonen inspected the ranks of the Soviet fighting men. The state anthems of the two countries were played. The welcome ceremony ended with a march-past of the honor guard.

From the airport, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Urho Kekkonen, and the other Soviet and Finnish statesmen, drove to the city in cars with a motorcycle escort. The streets and squares through which the motorcade passed were decorated with the state flags of Finland and the Soviet Union and welcoming posters.

Talks Held; Documents Signed

LD121826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; and Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Urho Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic, took place in the Kremlin today.

Questions of the relations between the Soviet Union and Finland were examined in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. It was noted that these relations are developing successfully and have reached a high level in full accordance with the 1947 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. The fundamental directions of the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland in various spheres were discussed at the talks. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Urho Kekkonen stressed that the Soviet Union and Finland attach great significance to the further development of economic cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage and of taking into account one another's interests. They noted that in trade and economic links a vital part is being played by the further expansion of the joint construction of industrial and power engineering projects on the territory of the Soviet Union and Finland.

In examining topical international problems the main attention was devoted to questions of strengthening peace and international security, of curbing the arms race and of disarmament, of eliminating the existing hotbeds of tension and of preserving and strengthening the process of detente. There was confirmation of the striving to defend detente and to take the appropriate measures in order to remove from interstate relations everything that hampers imparting a continuous and all-round nature to this process.

The coincidence of the positions of both countries regarding the approach to the meeting in Madrid of representatives of the participant states in the all-European conference which has started, and the need for the meeting to take place in a constructive atmosphere and to end with positive results, was noted. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that Finland's peace-loving foreign policy and its contribution to the process of detente on the European Continent is being highly appraised in the Soviet Union. President Urho Kekkonen expressed sincere gratitude for the efforts which the Soviet Union is undertaking in order to consolidate the processes of detente and to achieve realistic measures to limit the arms race and for disarmament.

In discussing questions of the development of cooperation in northern Europe and in the Baltic Sea basin, the topicality of the proposals put forward by President Kekkonen to declare the north of Europe a nuclear-free zone was noted.

The sides exchanged views on other questions of mutual interest. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Urho Kekkonen expressed profound satisfaction with the talks.

The signing of Soviet-Finnish documents took place today in the Great Kremlin Palace.

The protocol to the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade and economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Finnish Republic up to the year 1990 was signed:

For the USSR, by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

For the Finnish Republic, by Urho Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic.

The protocol on cooperation in further expanding the Kostomuksha Mining and Concentrating Combine was signed:

For the USSR, by Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

For the Finnish Republic, by Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic.

Present at the signing of the documents were, on the Soviet side, Comrades Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, and Solomentsev.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION BEGINS 5-DAY VISIT TO FINLAND

LD061211 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 5 Nov 80 p 13

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Guests"]

[Text] A Soviet delegation arrived in Finland on Monday in connection with Finnish-Soviet friendship month. The delegation is led by Y.V. Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Union friendship societies.

During its 5-day visit the delegation will meet Foreign Minister Paavo Vaeyrynen, Second Education Minister Kalevi Kivistoe and the board of the Finland-Soviet Union Society. The delegation will also take part in the celebrations of the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution in Helsinki on Thursday.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV CONTRATULATE SCHMIDT ON ELECTION

LD052002 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have addressed the following telegram to Helmut Schmidt:

"Esteemed Mr Federal Chancellor,

"Please, accept congratulations on the occasion of your election as head of government of the Federal Republic of Germany and wishes of successes in your activity in this important post.

"We are expressing the hope that relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany will further constructively develop on the basis of the treaty of August 12, 1970 and other agreements concluded between our countries. The consistent broadening of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in various fields undoubtedly accords with the vital interests of the peoples of our states, is an essential contribution to ensuring peace and international detente."

OSTROGORSKIY COMMENTS ON GERMAN-FRENCH SUMMIT MEETING

DW131015 Moscow in German to Germany 1653 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary on 10 November meeting in Paris between French President Valeriy Giscard d'Estaing and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt]

[Text] The official statement is reminiscent of an old joke among diplomats: A good communique must be like a stylish dress--it must not show anything that is concealed but must hint at a lot. What the statement on the results of the Paris negotiations implies is the determination of both governments to resist the U.S. push for a harder leadership in NATO and to see that their own interests prevail to a greater extent. What it does not show, however, is the course which both countries must take to achieve this goal.

Bonn and Paris have every reason to harbor strong distrust of Washington's course of confrontation. After all, it is a well-known fact that perhaps the strongest motive for the foreign policy change to confrontation effected by the United States is to curtail the margin of action of the NATO allies, to bridle them, to narrow down decisively the international room for maneuver which detente entailed for them. This intention springs not only, or not so much, from the megalomania of the rulers of God's own country, but from an economic situation which is unbearable for U.S. monopolistic capitalism and which is characterized by the rapid decline of its power position in the Western world. It will suffice to recall in this context that the FRG share in world trade is already just about equal to that of the United States.

Small wonder, in this situation, that the ruling circles of the United States dream of holding up the all too vital West German competitor with political means and, above all, with arms policy means, and at least of spoiling for the latter the partnership in the East which enhances his competitive capability.

But if the resistance against the intensified leadership claim of the United States indicated by the parties to the Paris dialogue can be explained by their own national interests, it is also possible to see through the causes of their hesitant attitude which contributed to the vagueness of the formulations in the joint statement. After all, the United States represents more than an acute danger for the quest for expansion on the part of the West European capital, which no longer wants to put up with its number two position as a result of World War II. The strongest power in the world is also the most important guarantor that those social conditions will be preserved which, in the view of all capitalist governments, are unimpeachable.

This is why Bonn, for example, seeks to dodge a clear alternative between Washington's course of confrontation and intervention, on the one hand, and a consistent detente policy, on the other. This is why it seeks to combine the maintenance and even the development of relations with its neighbors in the East with political actions at odds with this objective, such as the harbinger role in stationing U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and Bonn's destructive attitude in Vienna and Madrid. This in turn weakens its ability to uphold its national interests against Washington's offensive.

These contradictions can be skipped much easier in a diplomatic document, of course, than in political practice.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LONDON TRADE TALKS 10 NOV

LD110216 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov, TASS--A Soviet delegation led by Vladimir Sushkov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, is leaving for Britain today. The aim of the visit is to complete talks and sign with the British Imperial Chemical Industries concern a general agreement on mutual exchanges of chemical products for a term of 10 years. In the course of the visit, it is also planned to hold business meetings with representatives of other British concerns such as the Rolls Royce, British Petroleum and Davy International. The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry has timed to the Soviet delegation's visit to Britain the holding of an annual symposium on Soviet-British trade.

IRANIAN, IRAQI REPORTS ON 12 NOV FIGHTING CITED

LD122010 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Nov, TASS--In its military communiques the Iraqi side reports that 76 Iranian troops were killed and a considerable quantity of combat equipment destroyed in the past 24 hours. One more oil depot was blown up in Abadan. Surrounded by Iraqi troops, Iranian planes hit blows on civilian targets in the Iraqi Province of Sulaymaniyah. Two planes were shot down.

Tehran, 12 Nov, TASS--Abadan is incessantly under fire. There are casualties among the civilians, as a result. According to the information of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, Iranian aviation yesterday raided the port of Fao in Iraq. Depots of ammunition and fuel tanks were destroyed in the port. 350 Iraqi troops and 8 tanks were destroyed near Qasr-e Shirin in the air raid. 157 Iraqis were killed in the course of the fighting in the area of (Bosmirabad) and Susangerd. Exchanges of fire in the areas of Sumar, (Kanisaht) and Gilan-e Gharb, are reported.

MAJLIS DEPUTY DEMANDS REINFORCEMENTS FOR ABADAN

LD130924 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 12 Nov, TASS--Speaking at an open meeting of Iranian parliament, Rashidiyan, a deputy from the city of Abadan, stated that the ring of blockade around that city is being tightened with every passing day. He demanded that the country's government and the Military Command of Iran bring reinforcements to the area and provide the defenders of Abadan not only with rifles but with other types of weapons as well.

LEBEDEVA ON SOVIET SUPPORT FOR OVERTHROW OF SHAH

NC131130 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Under the auspices of support for the world's first socialist government, Tehran resisted imperialist plots and, enjoying the Soviet state's decisive support, rescinded the binding UK-Iranian agreement, which had been imposed on it by imperialism, ended the disgraceful capitulationist regime, and started its struggles for the nationalization of the oil industry.

You are also aware that our country seriously and decisively supported the Iranian nation's revolution, which led to the overthrow of the despotic monarchical regime and the establishment of a republic, and strongly condemned and condemns imperialist intervention in your country. As Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has clearly pointed out, the Soviet Union has blocked armed interventions against Iran that were planned in the West. This warning was issued at a time when the Iranian revolution was facing the danger of foreign intervention.

EGYPT PREPARING 'AGGRESSIVE ACTION' AGAINST LIBYA

LD121920 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The chief of the General Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, General Abu Ghazalah, has made a provocative statement against Libya in which he described the Egyptian-Libyan borders as the front and tried to attribute to the Libyan Jamahiriyah the intention of carrying out an adventure against Egypt, as he put it. In this connection we recall the fact that it was the Egyptian Army which, in 1977, carried out a military adventure against Libya.

The statement by the chief of the General Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces contains two points which call for caution. The first is that this attack on Libya comes before the start of the exercises of units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force on Egypt's territory. Egyptian forces will take part in these exercises. The second point is that the Egyptian general has called on the United States and other Western states to give assistance to Egypt for self-defense, as he put it.

Therefore, it is natural to assume that the Egyptian regime is getting ready, with backing from the United States, to carry out a new, aggressive action against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, particularly since the men of the Egyptian regime, starting with As-Sadat himself, have in the past made direct and frequent threats to use force against Libya.

Therefore, the Egyptian regime is also here performing the role of the agent of U.S. imperialism which does not approve of the independent progressive course of Libya's domestic and foreign policy.

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATES LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER

NC071230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] This morning, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received in the Prime Ministry a cable of congratulations from the USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Tikhonov. The Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut delivered the cable. The following is the text of the cable:

On the occasion of your appointment to the post of prime minister, please accept my sincere congratulations and best wishes for success in your work.

I would like to express that the relations of friendship linking the Soviet Union and Lebanon will grow further in the future to the benefit of our people.

After departing the Prime Minister's Office, the Soviet charge d'affaires said: I conveyed to Prime Minister al-Wazzan congratulations from the USSR Council of Ministers chairman. We also discussed the situation in Lebanon in general.

PRAVDA REPORTS JOINT STATEMENT ON SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN TALKS

LD131205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 pp 1-2

["Soviet-Ethiopian Joint Statement; dated Moscow, 10 Nov]

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Commission To Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 27 October to 10 November 1980.

The Soviet and Ethiopian leaders held talks on bilateral relations and cooperation as well as on major international issues of mutual interest. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Participating in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, first deputy minister of Defenses of the USSR and marshal of the Soviet Union;

On the Ethiopian side--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia; Brig Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee and minister of national defense; Berhandu Bayih, member of the PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee, and head of the COPWE Foreign Affairs Department; Addis Tedla, member of the PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Supreme Council for national revolutionary development campaign and central planning.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--Anatoliy Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Leonid Ilichev, deputy USSR foreign minister; Boris Kirnasovskiy, USSR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; Vyacheslav Ustinov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Third African Department;

On the Ethiopian side--Teferra Wolde-Smayat, minister of finance; Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Tesfaye Dinka, minister of industry; Kassa Gebre, minister of urban development and housing; Goshu Wolde, minister of education; Geremew Debele, minister of agriculture; Mengistu Gemechu, special aide to the PMAC chairman; Colonel Gebreyes Wolde-Hanna, head of the main Political Department of the Revolutionary Army; Fassike Sidelel, first deputy head of COPWE's Ideological Department; Nessibu Taye, socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR; Shewandagn Belete, second deputy head of COPWE's Organizational Department.

Leonid Brezhnev presented Mengistu Haile Mariam with the Order of the October Revolution, Mengistu Haile Mariam presented Leonid Brezhnev with the Order of the the Star of Honor of socialist Ethiopia'.

The high guest laid wreaths to the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, attended the military parade and the demonstration of working people in Moscow on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

During their stay in the Soviet Union Mengistu Haile Mariam and his party visited Moscow, Volgograd and Alma-Ata where they familiarized themselves with the achievements and life of the working people, took part in a Soviet-Ethiopian mass meeting of friendship, visited several industrial and agricultural enterprises as well as scientific and cultural institutions.

I.

Having reviewed the relations between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia the two sides emphasized that relations between the two countries are deepening and expanding in all fields on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, and the relevant Soviet-Ethiopian agreements, that they reflect the common interests and the adherence of the peoples of the two countries to the ideals of the struggle against imperialism, expansionism, colonialism, racism, apartheid and reaction and contribute to the unity of all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces in their struggle for peace and international security, freedom, independence and social progress.

The two sides reviewed the progress in the implementation of the Soviet-Ethiopian agreements on cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, trade, cultural and other fields. They noted that the cooperation is developing successfully and agreed on its further expansion.

In this context, the two sides have signed the following protocols: protocol to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation of 19 September 1978 regarding the development of Gambela Valley, protocol on economic and technical cooperation in construction of cement plant, protocol of the second session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Ethiopian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Trade.

The Soviet Union expresses solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution, supports the efforts of the Ethiopian people aimed at restructuring the society along the socialist lines. The Soviet Union hails the establishment of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, the decisions of the first congress of the commission. The COPWE congress marks a significant step in furthering the country's political, social and economic transformation. The Soviet people rejoice at the achievements of the friendly people of socialist Ethiopia under PMAC leadership.

The Soviet Union notes with satisfaction the active role that socialist Ethiopia plays in the international arena, gives a high appraisal of its contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, to the cause of strengthening peace, nonalignment, detente, disarmament and equitable international cooperation.

Socialist Ethiopia hails the successes of the Soviet people in the economic, technological and cultural fields attained under the guidance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in building up the society of developed socialism and laying down the material and technical foundation of communism.

The Ethiopian side expresses appreciation for the Soviet Union's contribution to advance the causes of detente, disarmament, peace and cooperation as well as its internationalist support for peoples struggling against colonialism, neocolonialism and expansion. The people of Ethiopia express profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the government and people of the Soviet Union for the consistent and all-round support in their struggle against aggression and in their endeavors for economic and social reconstruction and development.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia attach great importance to the further development of mutual contacts and exchanges of views and experiences, widening cooperation in the political, economic, technological, cultural and other fields.

Both sides are convinced that favorable conditions are created for the development of fruitful ties between the CPSU and COPWE

II.

Having reviewed the prevailing international situation, the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia note that the international atmosphere has lately been aggravated as a result of the policy pursued by imperialists, primarily by the ruling circles of the United States, which continue to stir up tension, fan war hysteria and step up the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, in an attempt to change the existing military balance in their favor.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia condemn such a course which enhances the military danger and calls upon all peace-loving states to unite their efforts with a view to preventing the deterioration of the situation, continuing and developing the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation, counteracting the moves of the imperialist forces and their accomplices which lead to the aggravation of the international tension.

The Ethiopian side noted the great significance of the recent proposals of the Soviet Union submitted to the UN General Assembly for consideration envisaging a set of measures for strengthening peace and improving the international atmosphere.

Both sides favor holding a top-level meeting of leaders of states of all regions of the world to discuss problems related to the elimination of hotbeds of international tension and the prevention of the danger of war.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia stand for the adoption of measures aimed at achieving agreements at the negotiations on different aspects of limiting the arms race and of disarmament and at resuming negotiations in those spheres where they have been suspended or broken off.

III.

Having reviewed in detail the situation in Africa, the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia express satisfaction at the significant progress achieved by African states and peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. In this connection the two sides noted with appreciation the efforts of African states in strengthening their national sovereignty, raising the level of social, economic and cultural development as well as enhancing interstate cooperation.

They call upon all states to actively support African countries in their struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism and to provide the necessary economic, financial and technical assistance in their efforts to raise the living standard of their peoples.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia express serious concern over the attempts of imperialist and reactionary forces to aggravate the situation in Africa and undermine the effectiveness of OAU. They condemn any interference, direct or indirect, of such forces in the internal affairs of independent African countries.

The two sides reviewed the situation in the Horn of Africa and noted that the installation of military bases by the U.S. administration in Somalia, pose a direct and serious threat to Ethiopia as well as to peace and security of the states of the region. They condemn the installation of such bases in the region and call for their speedy removal.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia consistently stand for creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good neighborliness in the Horn of Africa on the basis of mutual respect by all states of the region for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of state frontiers and noninterference in the domestic affairs of each other and renunciation of territorial claims. The Soviet Union hails the positive results, achieved by socialist Ethiopia in her policy to promote good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation with neighboring countries.

Having examined the prevailing situation in southern Africa, both sides express their satisfaction with the victory scored by the people of Zimbabwe and pledge their unswerving support to the government and people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for national reconstruction. Both sides expressed their conviction that the independence of Zimbabwe would provide additional impetus for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia condemn the racist Pretoria regime for its continued aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and other independent African states and call upon all states to render necessary assistance and support in their efforts to stand against such repeated acts of aggression.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia reaffirm their full support for the national liberation movements in southern Africa. They stand for the termination of the illegal occupation of Nambia and withdrawal from its territory of the troops of the racist South African regime, for the full implementation of the UN decisions on Nambia and the attainment of genuine independence by the country under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]--the sole legitimate and genuine representative of the Namibian people.

Both sides declare their solidarity with the people of South Africa struggling for the elimination of the ignominious and fascist system of apartheid and call upon all states to strictly implement the UN resolutions on sanctions against South Africa. They condemn the continuing collaboration between Western powers and Pretoria, especially in the nuclear field, which poses a serious threat to the security of independent African states and world peace.

The two sides call for a resolute stand against the maneuvers of imperialist and reactionary forces in Africa. They are convinced that the process of the relaxation of international tension should apply to all areas of the world, including the African Continent. Reaffirming their adherence to the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones in various areas of the world, the two sides declare their resolve to work for turning the African Continent into a nuclear-free zone.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia view positively the role of OAU, its contribution to the struggle of the peoples of Africa against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. They highly commend the efforts of OAU for peaceful settlement of existing problems, for strengthening interstate relations and cooperation in Africa and for creating and maintaining a healthy political climate in the continent.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia note with great concern the feverish military activities of imperialist circles and the establishment and expansion of U.S. military bases in the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the gulf area. Such activities and the deployment of the U.S. so-called Rapid Deployment Force pose a direct threat to the security of the countries of the region and constitute a grave danger to world peace.

The two sides condemn the dangerous actions of imperialist states in concentrating their military forces in the Indian Ocean and, particularly in the Gulf expansion of existing military bases and creation of new ones, the attempts to form new military and political blocs. They reaffirmed their support for the idea of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia stand for making the Red Sea a zone of peace on the basis of strict respect for the rights and interests of all littoral states and non-interference in their internal affairs, with due regard for the interests of international navigation.

IV.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia express their serious concern over the dangerous development of the situation in the Middle East. They condemn the policy of separate deals as it is directed against the legitimate interests of the Arab peoples and raises serious obstacles in the way of achieving a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

The two sides reaffirm their strong support for the Arab states and peoples which reject the anti-Arab Camp David deal. They renew their appeal for achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the exercise of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state, as well as ensuring the rights of all states of the region to independent and secure existence and development.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia express their deep concern over the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran which is detrimental to the interests of their peoples, to the cause of peace and security in the region as well as to the international situation as a whole. The two sides stand for a speedy settlement of the conflict by peaceful means through negotiations first of all between the countries in conflict. The two sides support the efforts of the United Nations and the nonaligned movement for a political solution to the conflict.

The two sides declare their solidarity with and total support for the government and the heroic people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their struggle for national independence and sovereignty, for defending the gains of the April revolution. They condemn the overt and covert interference by imperialists and reactionary forces in the internal affairs of that country. The two sides declare their full support for the constructive proposals made by the Government of Afghanistan on 14 May 1980.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia express their solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea who seek to ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia, to develop relations of good neighborliness and fruitful cooperation among all states of the region. They reaffirm their support for the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which is the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea entitled to speak on its behalf in the United Nations and all other international forums.

The Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia stand against the great-power hegemonistic course pursued by the Chinese leadership colluding with imperialism and reaction which is hostile to the cause of peace and socialism. They condemn its aggression against Vietnam and its interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

Noting the great importance of the United Nations in international affairs, the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia express their common opinion about the need for further strengthening this international organization and enhancing its effectiveness in maintaining international peace and security on the basis of strict observance of its charter by all countries. They reiterate their resolve to cooperate in the United Nations with a view to curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, promoting the relaxation of international tension and developing all-round cooperation between states with different social systems.

Having expressed their satisfaction with the results of the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Mengistu Haile Mariam, both sides note that their talks make a new important contribution to the further development of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia.

Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed the heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet leaders and the people of the Soviet Union for the fraternal welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to him and his party.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and the COPWE and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, extended an invitation to Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to pay an official friendly visit to Ethiopia. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and COPWE, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia

Moscow, 10 November 1980

COMMENTARIES EXAMINE RESULTS OF CHAIRMAN MENGISTU'S VISIT

Kulik: 'Community of Views'

LD122214 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1241 GMT 12 Nov 80

["USSR-Ethiopia: The Solidarity of Like Minds"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov (TASS)--Political observer Sergey Kulik writes: Commenting on the results of the official friendly visit to the USSR of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, many international observers agree in their opinions: The development of the traditional links between both countries is in accordance not only with the interests of their peoples but serves the cause of strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

An analysis of the joint Soviet-Ethiopian statement, signed as a result of Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit to Moscow, leads to the conclsuion: The Soviet Union, a great socialist state, and Ethiopia, a developing country which has started on the path of revolutionary transformations, have a community of views on practically all basic questions of international life. And this is profoundly symptomatic.

The peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR is in accordance with the interests of all developing states. It is precisely in the socialist community that the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America are looking for and finding friends and allies ready to come to their aid at a difficult moment. In the process of the joint consistent struggle against imperialism, racism, colonialism and reaction, and for peace and progress, honest and (?friendly relations) and all-round cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia have arisen.

The victory of the Ethiopian revolution which is a component part of the world revolutionary process is a great victory for the progressive forces of the whole world. Having defended, with the aid of its friends, the revolutionary gains, territorial integrity and unity of its homeland on the war fronts, the Ethiopian people are now beginning a new battle--on the economic front.

As the statement stresses, the Soviet Union supports the Ethiopian people's efforts aimed at reconstructing society on socialist principles. A role of the first order in this support is being played by the immense economic aid which the Soviet Union is giving to this African country in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation. During the recent talks in Moscow Soviet-Ethiopian economic and technical links acquired new prospects.

Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit to the Soviet Union has once again confirmed that the USSR and Ethiopia are acting in one alliance in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, the Ethiopian paper SERTO ADER notes. Uniting them is a common ideology, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the striving for peace throughout the world. The paper notes that the successful implementation of the documents signed in Moscow creates the confidence among the Ethiopian people that the ties of friendship and cooperation, linking the USSR and Ethiopia, will grow stronger and develop for the good of the peoples of the two countries.

NOVOYE VREMYA Comments

LD061116 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 6 Nov 80

["Peace and Concord in Africa"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov, TASS--"Soviet-Ethiopian friendship and cooperation not only accords with the interests of our two peoples, but also benefits others", emphasizes NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA], commenting on the results of the Soviet-Ethiopian summit talks. "The contribution of each state to the cause of consolidation of peace is inestimable in present-day conditions", the weekly remarks. "That is why the role of socialist Ethiopia, coming out in favour of unity of African countries, of development of peaceful cooperation between them, and of a policy of goodneighbourhood, is so important". In this context NEW TIMES points out that "not all neighbours of Ethiopia respond to this with mutual understanding". Somalia, specifically, carries through an expansionist policy and creates a threat to peace in the region. "It is important to display restraint and common sense in the Horn of Africa and in other 'mined zones'. This was precisely the point of departure of the USSR and Ethiopia, which reaffirmed in the Moscow talks their course towards creating in the region an atmosphere of goodneighbourhood, presupposing renunciation of intervention into each other's affairs and of territorial claims."

"As for those who oppose an improvement in the situation in the Horn of Africa, they immediately gave themselves away", the weekly goes on to say. "No sooner had the talks begun in Moscow, than Cairo newspapers carried false reports that the question of 'setting up Soviet bases' on Ethiopian territory was under discussion in Moscow. It is not difficult to understand why they selected mythical bases for their concoctions. Cairo seeks to justify its sliding into a direct military alliance with the American imperialists by the stupid concoction that the Soviet Union allegedly wants to have bases in that region."

"This concoction is so absurd that there is no point in denying it. For it is common knowledge that the Soviet Union does not search for any advantages or privileges in Africa for itself nor does it do so on other continents. We would like to see peace and concord prevail there, so that each African people could enjoy the blessings of freedom, could be the master of the resources of its country, so that the roots of racism be abolished on that continent."

NOVOYE VREMYA INTERVIEW WITH PRIME MINISTER MUGABE CITED

LD060023 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS--"Peace achieved in Zimbabwe is yet not quite perfect, but we have achieved it, and it has enabled our country to develop in a more or less tranquil atmosphere," said Robert Mugabe, speaking in an interview with the Soviet NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly of world affairs.

The prime minister of Zimbabwe pointed out that "independence has laid the foundation for a radical restructuring of the society, in the first place in the social and economic fields. Independence has created prerequisited for the attainment of national unity."

Commenting on the publication in the South African and Western press of tendentious reports on the situation in the republic, Robert Mugabe stressed that "such articles are obviously hostile provocations designed to undermine our independence and discredit the national liberation movement. They are often an expression of the opinion of the circles, which have economic interests in Zimbabwe, but do not approve of the changes taking place in the country."

Speaking on the prospects of the republic's relations with the socialist countries, Robert Mugabe pointed out that "the Zimbabwe people is grateful to the socialist countries for the aid they have given to them in the struggle for independence. Right after the victory we declared our wish to be together with the socialist countries and establish close friendly relations with them. Our line on this issue is clear: Maintain relations of friendship with those who support us and want to have friendly relations with us."

[Moscow in English to Africa at 1700 GMT on 6 Nov also carries a report on Mugabe's interview with NOVOYE UREMYA which adds:

"The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has said that his country wants to have friendly relations with the Soviet Union and is prepared to establish diplomatic relations with this country. He was speaking in an interview in Salisbury with a correspondent of the Moscow weekly, NEW TIMES [NOVOYE UREMYA]. He said that his country was grateful to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for their support in its anti-imperialist struggle."]

MALIAN PRESIDENT, BREZHNEV EXCHANGE CABLES ON ANNIVERSARY

LD240718 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--A congratulatory message has come for the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev from General Secretary of the Democratic Union of the Mali People, President of the Republic of Mali General Moussa Traore on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Mali.

The Mali people, the message runs, remembers comprehensive support and disinterested assistance which the friendly Soviet people rendered it at a time when it was acquiring international sovereignty. That support and assistance made it possible to consolidate the ties of friendship between our peoples in the common struggle for preservation and consolidation of peace and security in the whole world. I am confident that the good relations of friendship, fruitful and exemplary cooperation will go on strengthening for the sake of the happiness of our peoples.

The message conveys the best of wishes to Leonid Brezhnev personally and also the wishes of prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

In his reply message Leonid Brezhnev expressed sincere gratitude for the warm message and, on his part, conveyed congratulations and the good wishes on the occasion of the red-letter date to the friendly people of Mali, the Democratic Union of the Mali People and President Moussa Traore personally.

I subscribe to your opinion, the message runs, that the ties of traditional friendship and all-round cooperation, existing between our countries, will continue developing and strengthening in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Mali, for the sake of consolidation of peace and international security.

FURTHER REPORTS ON OCTOBER GREETINGS WORLDWIDE

Karmal Greetings

LD121527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Respected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; respected Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Kremlin, Moscow:

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council, the DRA Government and the toiling people of Afghanistan, and on my own behalf, I sincerely congratulate you upon the auspicious 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and through you dear comrades to the Leninist Central Committee and all the members of the glorious CPSU, to the heroic Soviet people, who are continuing along the Great October path.

The Great October Socialist Revolution is the greatest event in the history of mankind and the start of fundamental changes in the interest of the toiling millions, and the formation of the first peasant and worker state was its first fruit, which is a firm and reliable bulwark today of peace and progress, independence and socialism in the world.

The Great October Socialist Revolution is a turning point in the history of mankind which has affected the entire development of our era most decisively. It is not by accident that the 20th century is known as the Great October century. In light of the Great October, the heroic people of the Soviet Union have engaged in the great work of making a new society and have shown in practice that Soviet power is the brightest example of freeing the toilers from the chains of oppression and exploitation and will remain so.

Under the proud and thoughtful flag of October, and by taking inspiration from this huge shining historic episode, the world socialist system came into existence; the workers movement and the movement for national liberation grew stronger and further developed. Under the influence of the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the free people of Afghanistan defended their political independence against the aggressive British imperialists and later put an end to the oppressive feudal system.

With the success of the Sawr Revolution and its new development stage in Afghanistan, the path of economic and social development was opened. The people of our country, with complete appreciation, will never forget that from the very first days of the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution they have benefited from the selfless, all-round cooperation and assistance of the USSR. When our country was openly attacked the country of the Great October came to our aid. The present, liberated generation and our fortunate future generations will never forget this fraternal internationalist and timely assistance. The friendly and fraternal relations between the DRA and the great USSR, especially after the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, is an outstanding example of fraternal, revolutionary solidarity and cooperation which has been enhanced to the highest level.

Our recent visit to the great country of the USSR is a shining example of these real fraternal relations. I take this opportunity to convey my deepest respects and feelings to you dear comrades, the leaders of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and people on your warm welcome and the fraternal friendship you showed us and our people on this visit.

On the occasion of threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress the heroic people of the USSR have the right to be proud of themselves; by their sacrificing work under the wise leadership of the proud Leninist Central Committee of their Communist Party they have demonstrated that they are followers of the path of the great Lenin and the path of the Great October.

The path of October is the path of all progressive humanity. The celebration of October is the celebration of all workers of the world and the time of celebration of peace and progress. We too consider ourselves deeply to be participants of this celebration. Respected Comrade L.I. Brezhnev; respected Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, once again I convey my best wishes for the further even more impressive success of the heroic Soviet people. I wish you, dear comrades, good health.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA

DPRK Message

LD111613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the DPRK Government and the Korean people and on my own I extend warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and the fraternal Soviet people on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The October Socialist Revolution carried out by the Russian working class and working masses under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party was an historic event which broke the chains of capital for the first time in the history of mankind and opened a new era of revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism.

Since the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, much changes have taken place in the looks of the world. The Soviet people frustrated the repeated aggressions and interventions, subversive maneuvers and sabotages of the class enemies at home and abroad and implemented the program of socialist construction in the encirclement of imperialism and, thereby, turned their country, once backward, into a great socialist country in a brief period. As a result, the Soviet people made a great contribution to the liberation of the peoples of many countries from the danger of fascist slavery in the period of World War II.

After the war, the Soviet people rapidly rehabilitated the destroyed national economy and registered splendid successes in developing industry and agriculture, science and technology. Today they are making vigorous creative endeavors to fulfill the last year's assignments of the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule with the approach of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Korean people who highly value the friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people are sincerely rejoiced over all the successes made by the Soviet people in the revolution and construction. The Korean and Soviet peoples have forged the fraternal relations of firm friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. We believe that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will further expand and develop in various fields in the future.

Availing myself of this opportunity. I sincerely wish you and the fraternal Soviet people new success in the struggle for the further efflorescence and development of the Soviet society and the growth of the might of the country.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK

PRC Greetings

LD121241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers: On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send cordial congratulations to the Soviet people on behalf of the Chinese people. The Chinese Government invariably considers that the fundamental interests of the peoples of our two countries demand elimination of the threat to international peace, strict observance of the five principles--mutual respect of sovereignty, and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference into one anothers' affairs, equality and mutual advantage and peaceful coexistence--and a proper settlement [po-nastoyashchemu ruegulirovat] of unresolved questions between China and the Soviet Union, elimination of obstacles to normalization of their mutual relations and improvement of relations between the two countries.

The Chinese side will continue to exert efforts toward this end in the future. We wish the Soviet people happiness.

[Signed] PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee, PRC State Council

Mojsov Message

LD121133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev,

In connection with the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and my own behalf I send you, the CPSU Central Committee and all your country's working people the most heartfelt congratulations and sincere wishes for new successes in socialist building and the further flourishing of the friendly peoples of the USSR.

The friendly and equal cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU promotes the development of all-round relations and cooperation between our two countries. The consistent mutual observance of the principles jointly enshrined in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations and during the frequent meetings between Comrade Tito and yourself, Comrade Brezhnev, is a guarantee of the further successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation.

We are profoundly convinced that the development of relations and cooperation between our parties and countries on this basis accords with the long-term interests of our peoples, peace, equal international cooperation, social progress and socialism throughout the world.

[Signed] Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

Kampuchean Greetings

LD121525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the KNUFNS, KPRC and Kampuchean people and in my own name, I express sincere congratulations and warm greetings to you, and through you, to the CPSU Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Government and fraternal Soviet people.

Progressive humanity is forever grateful to the Soviet people who, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lenin party, won brilliant victory in the October Revolution, ushering in the era of the liberation of the proletarian class and the oppressed people all over the world.

Filled with an unswerving revolutionary zeal and ardent patriotism, the Soviet people have gone through many sacrifices and experiences to build socialism victoriously and bring greatest contributions to the annihilation of the fascist yoke in World War II.

At present, the Soviet Union is a great socialist power, the solid bastion, the firm support of the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

In the struggle against the colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and their genocidal valets Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, as in the work of national reconstruction, the Kampuchean people have always had the very precious aid and support of the Soviet Union.

I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude for this aid and support imbued with the proletarian internationalist spirit.

The Kampuchean people will do their best to develop and strengthen the relations of friendship, fraternal cooperation and militant solidarity with the great Soviet people in order to ensure the safeguarding of the revolutionary gains.

I wish the Soviet people, under the glorious Communist Party of the USSR headed by the respected Leonid Brezhnev, still greater victories in the work of the building of communism, enormously contributing to the strengthening of the socialist community.

[Signed] Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council

PCI Greetings

LD121121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear comrades!

On the 63rd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution--the fundamental stage in the struggle of all the world's working people and oppressed peoples for their liberation--we beg you to accept and to convey to all communists, working people and peoples of the USSR the warm greetings of Italian communists.

This historic anniversary coincides with the preparations for your party's 26th congress--a very important event in the activities of communists and in the life of the Soviet people. We wish you, dear comrades, the achievement of your aims and the resolution of the tasks facing you.

We would like to take this opportunity to confirm our desire for the positive development of mutually useful ties between our two parties on the basis of full autonomy, which guarantees mutual respect and effective cooperation.

In addition, we express the wish to activate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between Italy and the Soviet Union in the interests of our countries and our peoples, for the purposes of joint actions and a contribution to asserting the policy of detente and cooperation among all states and peoples in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] Italian Communist Party Central Committee

PCF Greets CPSU

LD121131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear comrades:

On the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution we send the CPSU and the entire Soviet people our sincere fraternal greetings.

The greatest event of the 20th century--the October Revolution--made it possible, thanks to the formation of the world's first socialist state, to put an end to the undivided rule of imperialism and to create new conditions for the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation. It opened the way to positive changes in the correlation of forces in the world.

The French Communist Party [PCF] rejoices at the successes of the USSR's peoples in the economic, social and cultural spheres and in the development of democracy. We follow with great interest the resolution of the problems arising along the path of building a socialist society.

French communists, struggling actively for peace and disarmament, value highly the Soviet Union's decisive actions and persistent initiatives in the name of achieving these goals of vital importance to mankind. They advocate the development of Soviet-French cooperation in the interests of both countries and advocate friendship between our peoples.

We take this opportunity to express our desire for the further development of cooperation and of the relations of mutual solidarity which exist between the PCF and the CPSU on the new basis jointly determined by our parties' delegations during their meeting last January.

We send the CPSU Central Committee and the entire Soviet people wishes for further successes.

[Signed] PCF Central Committee Secretariat

RECEPTIONS HELD ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Ambassador Speaks in Poland

LD070053 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 6 Nov 80

["Excerpts" of speech by Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov at Wielki Theater ceremony in Warsaw on the eve of 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP)--Our two countries are linked not only by the community of basic political interests and the defence of the security of our frontiers but also by close economic and scientific-technical cooperation. We are linked by the community of the social system and goals, by the Marxist-Leninist ideology, unity of our parties and lasting political alliance of our states.

The Soviet people are always happy with People's Poland's successes. We understand, however, that those successes are not easy to achieve and they do not come out of nowhere. Every sensible person is aware of the selfless effort, relentless will and maximum mobilization of the Polish nation under the leadership of the PUWP that was necessary to place Poland among the countries with best developed economies in a historically short period of time.

At present the socialist Poland, the active and equal-righted member of the socialist community, successfully takes part in the works of the joint organizations of the socialist countries, in the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and has an important share in the implementation of the complex programme of economic integration.

Consolidating and developing our relations, we always remember that the more lasting and comprehensive our friendship and cooperation become, the stronger are our enemies' attempts to weaken our alliance and drive a wedge into relations between the fraternal socialist countries.

With a view to those ends, they are active in making use of all difficulties that occur in the process of constant development of our countries. As it was stressed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during the talks with your country's leaders, the Soviet people are unbending in their conviction that the Polish people under the leadership of the PUWP can solve the burning problems of development that the country faces at present. Basing on the material and intellectual potential created by people's rule the working people in Poland will ensure further increase in living standards and the country's allround development.

Our relations are based not only on good friendly feelings but also on real foundations of cooperation in all fields. It is the mutually beneficial cooperation of equal partners which complements national economies and helps solve the key tasks of improving the production efficiency and people's wellbeing. Close cooperation links embrace many industrial branches.

The Soviet people highly value the importance the PUWP leadership and the community of the Polish working people attach to consolidating the fraternal alliance of our countries and nations.

The Soviet people note with satisfaction that the CPSU and the PUWP, the peoples of our countries in tight unity with all the fraternal countries consistently come out against the forces of imperialism and reaction. We highly value Poland's initiatives on the international arena and our joint activity in all fields of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

Embassy Reception in Beijing

OW081352 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to China Shcherbakov gave a reception in Beijing on 7 November in celebration of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Among the guests from the Chinese side were Wang Youping, vice minister of Foreign Ministry; Wang Runsheng, vice minister of foreign trade; and others. Members of the diplomatic corps also attended the reception. A joint reception with a film show was held on 6 November by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Counties and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association to celebrate the October Revolution festival.

Prague Anniversary Meeting

LD070044 Prague CTK in English 1741 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 6 Nov (CTK)--Each anniversary of the October 1917 Revolution is a proof of the new triumph of the ideas and the work of V.I. Lenin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleaksandr Botvin said at the meeting marking the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution here on Thursday.

Ambassador Botvin stressed that the socialist community is a real motive force in history, the leading force of the world revolutionary process. But its successes clearly demonstrates the historic supremacy of socialism over capitalism.

While 30 years ago, the CMEA member states produced 18 percent for the world's production, now it is about one-third, they accounted for 15 percent of the world national income, now for 25 percent. In the 1970's alone, their national income rose 1.6 times, Ambassador Botvin said.

He pointed out that the USSR has been consistently defending peace and the security of nations for more than six decades. The struggle between the forces of peace and progress on the one hand and the forces of oppression and war on the other has considerably intensified. Imperialism and reaction protect the most hated regimes, resort to gross pressure on the developing countries and to saber-rattling. They wage an undeclared war against new Afghanistan, hinder the stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia and provoke conflicts in the Middle East and other parts of the world.

Aleksandr Botvin said that imperialist and reactionary forces use various methods to obstruct the development of the socialist countries and undermine the foundations of their system.

The growing aggressiveness of imperialism is due mainly to its effort to prevent the consolidation of socialism, the successes of the national liberation movement, the growth of the influence of democratic forces in the world. It is also a result of the deepened general crisis of the capitalist system and response to the workers' struggle for their rights. Another cause is the concern of U.S. ruling circles about leadership in the capitalist world, considerably undermined by the growing inter-imperialist disputes, risky steps and errors of the U.S. foreign policy, Aleksandr Botvin said.

He added that the deterioration of the international situation is to a large extent linked with the hegemony-seeking and militarist line of the Chinese leadership. Its clear-cut hostility towards the Soviet Union and the socialist community is recognized as a big trump in Washington's military and political game.

"As regards the Soviet Union and the socialist states, our choice was made once and for ever. The communists are in favour of peace, of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems. The socialist countries have now a huge material and technological basis and the necessary defence potential, which reliably safeguard the socialist achievements," Ambassador Botvin said.

Vorotnikov Speaks in Cuba

FL061645 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0139 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Speech by Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov at commemoration of 63d anniversary of October Revolution, held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater, in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades Juan Almeida Bosque, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Pedro Miret Prieto, members of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba; esteemed comrade members of the Central Committee Secretariat; esteemed comrades of the presiding table; esteemed members of the diplomatic corps; Comrade Cubans, Soviets and friends:

Sixty-three years ago, the workers and peasants of Russia under the leadership of Lenin's party defeated the government of landowners and capitalists and established a government of the working people in the country. By eliminating the system of exploitation, the October Revolution in Russia started a new historic era of economic, social and political emancipation of the masses.

Based on the general objectives of the development of society and on Lenin's fundamental guideline that we can appreciate communism only when it is economically founded, the party always has attached decisive importance to economic development.

It is here, in the economic field, which is the principal area of man's activity, where the foundation has been created to guarantee the strengthening of the gains of the revolution and the complete victory of the new socialist regime.

The Soviet economy currently constitutes a completely developed economy on a gigantic scale. It is an economy with modern equipment which serves as a sure base for the solution of the tasks of building communism. Our industrial production is greater than that of all the countries of Western Europe as a whole despite the fact that their population is one-third larger than the population of the Soviet Union.

Comrades: The triumph of the Great October Revolution exercised an influence of unequal magnitude throughout the world. The greatest result of progressive changes in the world was the formation of the world system of socialism which is the leading force of the world's revolutionary process. Without the October Revolution, Comrade Fidel Castro said, our victory would have been impossible. Without the solidarity of the Soviet people, the Cuban revolution could not have survived against imperialism.

Within the fraternal family of the socialist peoples and community, heroic Cuba holds a worthy place. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people regard highly the successes of the Cuban people united around their Communist Party and its Central Committee led by Comrade Fidel Castro in carrying out the great task of building a socialist society. [applause]

Profound social, political and cultural transformations have been made in Cuba. A solid foundation has been established for subsequent development of the socialist economy and to raise the material and cultural level of the workers. Cuba's achievements serve as inspiring examples for the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean who are struggling to strengthen their political and economic independence. The prestige of the Republic of Cuba on the international arena is growing constantly.

Leading the nonaligned countries movement, Cuba is participating actively against the aggressive activity of imperialism and for the conservation and intensification of international detente, for peace and to change international economic relations on a democratic base.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples are being strengthened and are increasingly being expanded on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The Soviet Union and Cuba maintain a unity of criteria on all relevant problems of the international situation. Bilateral economic relations between our countries also have passed to a qualitatively new phase. They have acquired not only greater magnitude but also the necessary multifarious nature. Today, millions of men are forging Soviet-Cuban friendship. [They are the] Soviet and Cuban workers, technicians, engineers, scientists and men of literature and the arts of our countries. Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Fidel Castro are personally contributing to strengthen our cooperation. [applause]

Another obvious proof of the friendship between our peoples was the joint space flight of the Soviet and Cuban cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez [applause] whose recent arrival in Cuba became a national celebration. [applause]

Comrades: Our times are characterized by new and great successes of the world liberation movement and by its subsequent advance. The positions of imperialism have been broken or weakened on a number of important regions of the world. The democratic and antifascist struggle of the working class and popular masses in the capitalist countries has taken new force. The weight and prestige of communist and labor parties have increased. The 1970's became a historic goal for the national liberation struggle of people. It was precisely in this decade when the heretofore powerful colonial system of imperialism crumbled. Important progressive changes are taking place in the life of the young emancipated countries. Many of them reject the capitalist path of development and are choosing socialism.

Logically, the role of the young independent states is increasing in the international arena. Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, which are overcoming numerous difficulties, are advancing on the path of profound sociopolitical transformations. They now appear as bulwarks of socialist orientation.

New and strong blows against the positions of imperialism were the April 1978 revolution in Afghanistan, the anti-shah and anti-imperialist revolution in Iran and, of course, the revolutions of Nicaragua and Grenada. [applause]

The young independent states always can count on the multifarious assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The profound revolutionary changes constitute an outstanding phenomenon of contemporary times and they are the result of the action of objective social development laws and proof of the indestructible force of the popular masses and their aspirations of freedom and democracy.

Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states, and despite the tenacious resistance of the imperialist and hegemonic circles, progress has been made in certain directions for limitation of the arms race. However, in recent years the international situation again has worsened. It is necessary to state that the current change in international relations has not occurred unexpectedly. The CPSU always has paid attention to the fact that the class struggle and the historic struggle between socialism and capitalism continue under detente and that the nature of imperialism has not changed.

The 63d anniversary of the Great October coincides with the great work being done by our parties for their regular congresses--the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and the 26th CPSU Congress. [applause] These congresses unquestionably will be the greatest political events. They will set new and important goals to reach the great objectives--construction of socialism and communism. Let the efforts of the Soviet Union and of the Republic of Cuba march united on these paths. Let our parties and peoples march together on the path of struggle, on the path of victory. [applause]

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution. Long live the indestructible friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba. Thank you very much. [applause]

Axen Speech at Ceremony

LD080858 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 8 Nov, TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

"The lessons of the October Revolution, the power and the example of real socialism, have helped the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to break the chains of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism." Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee, said this here yesterday during a ceremony to mark the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. He said "the victory of the people of Zimbabwe again confirms that all of Africa's peoples will soon feel the sunrays of national and social liberation, for which they have longed for such a long time."

He added "imperialism finally has lost its control over the world. Socialism is ever more determining international politics."

Mr Axen said "the three main revolutionary currents of the present are closing their ranks in the struggle against a common enemy, imperialism." He warned that "the aggressive forces of big capital do not like the whole international development. They want to stop and, if possible, reverse the objective historic changes in favour of socialism [word indistinct] peace which have been initiated with the October Revolution and which have accelerated in the past year." He added the socialist states would not allow "imperialist adventurists to shift the military equilibrium in their favour."

Turning to the ruling quarters in the Federal Republic of Germany, Hermann Axen said, "we advise those who 35 years after the bloodiest ever war are threatening peace and security in Europe with their revanchist demands for the border of 1937 to mark the words of Erich Honecker that unsurmountable barriers to counter-revolution have been put up on Elbe and Werra border rivers."

"As far as we are concerned, the GDR is still prepared to continue to render its active contribution to safeguarding peace, armament limitation and disarmament. There is no doubt that the struggle for a recovery of the international situation will be complicated and long-drawn-out due to the confrontation policy of imperialism. The success of this struggle largely depends on the further growth and cooperation of the three main revolutionary [word indistinct] our time, first of all on the all-sided strengthening of socialism."

Hermann Axen reaffirmed the unbreakable alliance between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union, and said "today it seems to be particularly appropriate to stress the historic truth. Throughout the 63 years of Soviet power the party and the people of Lenin--true to the ideas of the October Revolution--have honourably fulfilled their world historic mission of smoothing the way for the world-wide liberation of man."

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

LD130946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Plans for economic and social development in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan were discussed at sessions of the supreme soviets of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Latvia and Armenia. Taking part in their work were: in Alma-Ata, Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; in Baku, Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; in Minsk, Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee: in Tashkent, Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; in Tbilisi, Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Kunayev in Alma-Ata

AU122025 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Summary] "The Second Session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation opened in the session hall of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet in Alma-Ata on 12 October 1980. The deputies and guests warmly welcomed Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Kamalidenov, Miroshkin, Nazarbayev and Trofimov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members; Dzhiyenbayev and Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate members. Seats in the boxes were taken by Presidium members of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet, members of the republic's government, and Lushev, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Central Asian Military District.

"Deputy (Nezimbekov), Kazakh Supreme Soviet chairman, opened the session. The deputies and guests paid tribute to the memory of Deputy (Koktabukaylov) who died between the sessions of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet. The following agenda was endorsed. One--the 1981 state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR and the progress made in fulfilling the 1980 state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR; two--the 1981 state budget of the Kazakh SSR and the implementation of the 1979 state budget of the Kazakh SSR; three--the bill of the Kazakh SSR on the oblast Soviet of People's Deputies of the Kazakh SSR; four--the bill of the Kazakh SSR amending and supplementing regulations for permanent commissions in oblast, rayon, city, settlement, village and all soviets of the working people in the Kazakh SSR; five--the bill of the Kazakh SSR amending and supplementing the law of the Kazakh SSR on the procedure of recalling deputies from the oblast, rayon, city, settlement, village or all soviets of the working people of the Kazakh SSR; six--draft regulations for the legal bar of the Kazakh SSR; and seven--the endorsement of the decrees passed by the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Deputy (Sapuzanov), Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Kazakh Gosplan chairman, delivered a report on the 1981 state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR and on the progress made in fulfilling the 1980 state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR.

"Deputy Bayseitov, Kazakh minister of finance, delivered a report on the 1981 state budget of the Kazakh SSR and on implementation of the 1979 state budget of the Kazakh SSR."

Deputy Atanbayev delivered a co-report on the two items on the agenda on behalf of the plan and budget commission of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet.

The session is continuing its proceedings with debate on the two reports.

NOVOYE VREMYA CITED ON TRADE UNIONS RELATIONS WITH PARTY, STATE

LD042132 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov, TASS--Soviet people have the feeling of being masters of the country since the land, banks, factories, transport, schools, hospitals are the property of entire society of the USSR. This is stressed by the weekly NEW TIMES (NOVOYE VREMYA) which is answering the question of one of its readers abroad about the role of Soviet trade unions.

It is natural that trade unions of which actually all factory and office workers in the USSR are members care for the development of social production and its results.

Millions of Soviet people participate in the emulation for the best results in work, are looking for reserves to enhance its efficiency, are making rationalisation proposals, participate in the management of production in the broad sense of the word, helping the administration manage enterprises.

The Soviet trade unions are performing their tasks in cooperation and under the guidance of the Communist Party, the NEW TIMES writes. There also exist the relations of cooperation and unity between the Soviet trade unions and the state and it is natural and is necessary in the socialist society where the party, state and trade unions, though performing different roles, have common political aims.

Not one important matter related to production plans, wages, output norms and distribution of profits is being solved without the participation of the trade unions. The state put the trade unions in charge of a part of state budget that is allocated for social insurance. These are large funds. This year, for instance, the budget of social insurance made up 34.5 billion roubles, 100 odd per cent more than the allocations for defence. This budget is spent, specifically, on the payments of sick benefits, for providing free-of-charge vouchers or vouchers at a discount for treatment in sanatoria and rest, for the payment of various grants.

The trade union organizations in the USSR, naturally, perform also their intrinsic function of defending rights and interests of the working people against bureaucratism of some administrators who violate labour legislation and terms of collective agreements, against negligence and lack of concern by some economic managers who are inattentive to the needs of the working people, to the conditions of their work and daily living. It should be noted it so happens that at the demand of the trade unions such administrators are removed from their posts. But such things, naturally, do not happen often, largely for the reason that the Soviet state itself observes the fulfilment of laws, is constantly perfecting laws, is controlling economic managers and is drawing masses of the working people in active participation in the political life.

BRIEFS

GAS COMPRESSOR STATIONS--The Ukrainian gasfield workers have been producing 6 million cubic meters of gas in excess of plan daily, while their Tyumenskaya counterparts have been extracting 9 million cubic meters of gas above their target daily during the October Revolution celebrations. In the same period builders have completed the assembly of two new compressor stations: Sergiyevskaya and Pavlovskaya on the Chelyabinsk-Petrovsk gas pipeline. They are to go into service in the near future. This will allow the daily transportation of Tyumenskaya gas to the central areas of the country and Donbass to be increased by 12 million cubic meters. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Nov 80 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12 NOV

LD130216 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast has completed plowing; 315,000 hectares have been plowed. (0100 GMT)

Winter crops have been planted on 38 million hectares this autumn. Planting is continuing in Central Asia. There is snow in the northern Ukraine, in a number of Central Chernozem oblasts and in the Volga Region, where it is 10-20 cm deep. The Ministry of Agriculture reports that more than 103 million hectares of fallow land have been plowed, which is more than was plowed by this time last year. Farmers in Kazakhstan, West Siberia and the Volga regions were among the first to complete the plowing. Plowing is continuing in the southern Ukraine, Caucasus and Central Asia. The harvesting of many late crops is coming to an end. Less than 5 percent of the area devoted to rice remains to be threshed, mainly in Uzbekistan and the Krasnodarskiy Kray. Corn has been cleared from 2 million hectares. Farms in the southern areas are preparing corn seeds to send to the central and northern areas. A small area of sunflower remains to be harvested in the North Caucasus Region and the Ukraine. In the Primorskiy Kray, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Georgia the threshing of soya is coming to an end. Cotton picking in Central Asia is coming to an end. This year's harvest is well above plan. The Central Asian republics and the Caucasus continue to life potatoes which were planted in the summer after the harvest of the early crops. (1100 GMT)

URALSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES SUCCESSES, IMPENDING TASKS

LD071341 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 3

[KAZTAG report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Uralsk--An obkom plenum has discussed the tasks involved in greeting the 26th CPSU Congress in suitable fashion and fulfilling the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as contained in his report at the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and his speeches at the Alma-Ata celebrations dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and Kazakhstan Communist Party.

M.B. Iksanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Obkom, delivered the report. The communists and all the oblast's working people are striving to celebrate worthily the party's 26th congress. Despite the complex weather conditions the oblast farmers have coped with the 5-year-plan target for grain sales to the state. A firm foundation has been laid for the next harvest. The fall-plowing plan has been overfulfilled by most sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Seed cleaning is being completed. Many farms are successfully repairing equipment, training machine operator cadres and carting out fertilizer for the fields.

Close attention must be paid to questions of increasing production of grain, meat and milk, the plenum noted. Everything must be done to increase the grain crop area in the oblast to 2 million hectares and grain sales to 100 million poods a year in the next 2 years. Every farm and rayon must have a scientifically based structure for its sowing areas.

Measures were determined for eliminating shortcomings in the development of the national economy and in organizational and ideological work.

SPACE RESEARCH SATELLITE COSMOS-1221 LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY

LD121610 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Nov, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1221, continuing space research. The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 90.5 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth is 424 kilometres, the minimum--207 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit--72.9 degrees. Equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

COSMONAUTS POPOV, RYUMIN HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD051328 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov, TASS--Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, the participants in the longest space flight, today appeared at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. The cosmonauts returned to earth after spending 185 days aboard the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz.

Opening the press conference, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Chairman of the Intercosmos Council Vladimir Kotelnikov said that while carrying out an extensive flight programme, Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin displayed profound knowledge of space technology and high professional skill.

He said that the work of the orbital station Salyut-6 became an important stage in implementing the programme of manned flights. The station was visited together with Soviet cosmonauts by cosmonauts from Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, Vietnam, Hungary and Cuba. A Bulgarian cosmonaut also took part in the international flights. Numerous experiments were carried out, prepared by researchers from those countries and France with participation of their Soviet colleagues.

Corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Yevgeniy Vorobyev stressed that during the flight no physiological changes occurred in the organism of the cosmonauts. They adapted quite easily to zero-gravity and did not experience any difficulties at the completion of the flight.

Mission Commander Leonid Popov said that the four main expeditions stayed aboard the orbital station 592 days, more than 18 months. 22 people worked on board the station at different times together with the visiting crews. Experiments and research under the Intercosmos programme were, as Popov pointed out, of a truly international nature.

Pilot-Cosmonaut Valeriy Ryumin noted the reliability of Soviet space equipment. He said that the service life of the Salyut-6 station confirmed the correctness of designing and technology, the very idea of space research complex consisting of a permanent orbital unit--the station--and visiting transport manned and automatic freight spacecraft.

ALIYEV, KIRILLOV-UGRYUMOV MEET, DISCUSS SCIENTIFIC TRAINING

LD051419 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Oct 80 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "To Improve Training of Scientific Cadres"]

[Excerpt] Prof V.G. Kirillov-Ugryumov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Higher Certification Commission, has spent 4 days in Azerbaijan.

On 25 October he was received by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Talks were held on urgent problems of the training of scientific and scientific teaching cadres and the certification of scientists with top qualifications.